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VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 32. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1871. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK.

FIRST EDITION.
MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.
New Street Railway!
BIDDING COMPANY INCORPORATED!
New Savings Bank!
DUQUESNE BANK OF PITTSBURGH!
History of Pennsylvania Volunteers!
REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT!
Prohibitory Liquor Law!

[Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
HARRISBURG, PA., February 6, 1871.
HOUSE.

SCHOOL DIRECTORS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW MONEY.

Bills introduced:

Mr. WHITE, enabling the School Directors of Leet township, Allegheny county, to borrow ten thousand dollars.

RATES OF INTEREST.

A supplement, fixing the rate of interest on money to be borrowed by School Directors of Fourth Ward of Allegheny, at eight per cent.

NEW STREET RAILWAY.

Mr. WARNER—Incorporating the Pittsburgh Railway Company. Hugh McNeill, Joseph Kirkpatrick, John H. Morrison, William Krebs, and others, corporators, the road to run from Anderson street, Allegheny city, on Locust, Madison, Maine, Pine and River streets, to Bridge street, with power to extend to Millvale.

PUBLIC WHARVES.

Providing for the extension of public wharves in Allegheny city.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Providing for compulsory education of children of sound mental and physical health, between six and twelve years of age, applicable to the whole Commonwealth.

PITTSBURGH AND MONTANA MINING COMPANY.

Mr. HUMPHREYS—Incorporating the Pittsburgh and Montana Mining Company.

NEW SAVINGS BANK.

Incorporating the Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Savings Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Principal incorporators—W. M. Modisett, H. M. Grier, J. Morton Hall, J. R. Stewart, G. W. Glass, J. Miller.

VACATING NORTH STREET.

Mr. TAYLOR: Vacating North street, Pittsburgh, from Portioth street to the old borough line of Lawrenceville, two squares—five hundred feet—with consent of Councils.

ROAD LAWS.

Amending the road laws of Penn township, Allegheny county, passed in 1869, to Indiana township.

SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Mr. KERR, authorizing the School Directors of Mount Washington, Allegheny county, to borrow twenty-five thousand dollars for building purposes.

DUQUESNE BANK OF PITTSBURGH.

Mr. ROSS, a supplement to the Duquesne Bank of Pittsburgh, an act which allows ten per cent. and discounting powers.

SUSQUEHANNA TRANSFER.

Authorizing the transfer to the city of Pittsburgh of the Farmers and Mechanics' carsphne, being a part of the Fifth avenue.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. WHITE, providing for the payment of Benjamin Singerly for the publication of the latter History of Pennsylvania Volunteers, the Auditor General to settle with him at not over five dollars per volume.

Mr. MYERS, (Republican,) chosen at a special election last week, to fill the vacancy in the Seventeenth District of Philadelphia, was sworn and took his seat.

PAPERS WITHDRAWN.

Mr. STRANG from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported favorably on the request of the Board of Public Charities to withdraw certain papers presented by General Kane granted.

APPROPRIATIONS OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The bill for detailed reports for charitable institutions asking State appropriations, was reported favorably.

REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.

A bill authorizing the sale of stocks, bonds, &c., in the State Treasury, to be applied to the extinguishment of the public debt, was reported negatively.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

A bill submitting to every ward, borough and township in the State every three years on a prohibitory liquor law, was reported favorably.

ELECTIONS.

Mr. ELLIS introduced a bill punishing soldiers for being present at elections for any other purpose than voting.

PLEASANTVILLE.
Terrible Explosion of an Oil Well—Loss of Life.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
PLEASANTVILLE, Feb. 6.—A terrible explosion took place this morning, between the hours of two and three o'clock, at the wells of S. Wasson & Co. The engineer, Mr. J. T Katz, was killed outright and terribly mangled. The engine and engine house are a complete wreck. The pieces of boiler were thrown a great distance, almost demolishing a house several hundred feet distant, occupied by the family of a Mr. Vancyse, who all luckily escaped uninjured. Mr. Katz leaves a wife and six children to mourn his sudden death. The boiler was defective, such as are manufactured by Bryan, Dillingham & Co., of Titusville.

TITUSVILLE, PA.
Another Explosion—Oil Works Destroyed.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Gazette.]
TITUSVILLE, February 6, 4 P. M.—The stills and engine & Clair's refinery commenced a fire, when some one employed pumped cold water in, generating steam, when all the stills exploded, destroying the works. The fire is still burning. The loss cannot be ascertained at present.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Terrible Storm at Sea—They Recede from the Ship Branch—Some Reached Bermuda and Others Reported Ashore.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
PHILADELPHIA, February 6.—Some members of the influential order Independent Free Sons of Israel of this city, have for some time been endeavoring to introduce the principles of the organization by the adoption of an endowment plan for the benefit of widows of deceased brethren. This has been opposed by New York Lodges of the order, and the dispute out, visited in ten Lodges of Philadelphia branch, lag off from the New York orders, and forming a new organization, in which they are joined by Lodges of the interior of Pittsburgh. The county of the Improved order of Free Sons of Israel, and number nine hundred members. The succession was celebrated by a banquet last evening.

The ship with ten thousand barrels of oil on board, struck a rock in the Delaware river yesterday and sunk. Montgomery county is reported to have gone Democratic by 1,000 majority. The vote was so close that it is difficult to arrive at the truth concerning her.

NEW BRUNSWICK.
Great Fire Prevalent—New Railroad Bank Entered by Burglars.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
ST. JOHNS, N. B., C., February 6.—The small-pox is spreading rapidly, and appears to be peculiarly infectious, but not very fatal.

A company has been formed to construct a railroad from Fredericton to River du Loup. The prospectus, published to-day, excites much attention. The Commercial Bank was entered by burglars, and a large amount of securities taken.

TOLEDO.
Found Dead on the Track.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
TOLEDO, February 6.—The body of an unknown man was found early yesterday morning on one of the railroad tracks near the depot.

In his pocket was a drover's pass, made out in the name of Kelly, and dated at Chicago, February 3. He was seen on Saturday last in a state of intoxication, and is supposed to have been run over by an express while in that condition.

41ST CONGRESS.
(THIRD SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
WASHINGTON, February 6, 1871.
SENATE.

NEW SENATOR FROM ALABAMA.

Mr. SPENCER presented the credentials of Mr. Goldthwaite as Senator elect from Alabama for six years from March 4, 1871. Read and laid on the table.

BURIAL OF UNION SOLDIERS IN NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Mr. FENTON presented a memorial of the Ladies' Union Relief Association of the city of New York, asking that the present laws be so amended that honorably discharged soldiers who served in the Union armies may upon their decease be interred in National Cemeteries. Referred.

SUBMARINE CABLE TO BELGIUM.

Mr. BENTON also presented a memorial from Robert Squires Erastus Corning, Jr., Herman Barney, Lyman Tremaine, Geo. W. Riggs, H. Lathrop, Geo. Harrington and W. C. Barney, praying for the passage of the House bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. They set forth that the desire to lay a submarine cable between the United States and Belgium; and the fact that Belgium has given permission to the citizens of the United States to land a cable on its shores and operate in connection with land lines in Belgium and Europe, under the rules of the Vienna convention; that the contract for manufacture of the cable has been made and capital subscribed in the United States, no aid in money, land or any exclusive privilege from the United States is asked. They expect to send a message of ten words from this country to Europe for one dollar, the present charge being fifteen dollars, and also by their automatic telegraph machine to transmit over the new line between Washington and New-York five hundred words per minute. A bill on the subject has been already reported, and placed on the calendar the memorial was tabled and ordered to be printed.

MORTGAGE OF OMAHA BRIDGE.

On motion of Mr. THAYER the bill to mortgage the bridge over the Missouri river at Omaha was passed, as amended so as to prevent any change of the terminus of the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad

FORT GRATIOT MILITARY RESERVATION.

Mr. WILSON on Committee on military affairs, reported without amendment the homestead bill relinquishing to the State of Michigan the title to Fort Gratiot military reservation.

A LITTLE PILL FOR THE HOMEOPATHISTS.

Mr. EDMUNDS from the Committee on pensions reported back a memorial asking action by Congress for redress of alleged injustice on the part of the commissioner of pensions in dismissing one Dr. Stillwell a Homeopathic practitioner from the position of examiner. Mr Edmunds stated that the Committee could not see any injustice complained of in the matter. They therefore asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. The Committee was accordingly discharged.

POSTAL CODE BILL.

Upon the expiration of the morning hour, the Postal Code bill was called up as unfinished business, but was passed over.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER to proceed with the business reported from the Committee on Commerce, Mr. Chandler, chairman of the committee, then called up the following bills, which were disposed of as stated:

FOOD FOR FISHES ON U. S. COASTS.

The House bill for the protection of food for fishes on the coasts of the United States. Passed.

ST. PAUL COLLECTION DISTRICT TRANSFERRED.

To detach the port of St. Paul from the collection district of Minnesota, and to annex it to the collection district of Louisiana. Passed.

INCREASED POWERS OF COLLECTORS OF PORTS.

The bill providing for the administration of oaths and affirmations by collectors of customs and surveyors acting as collectors of customs, was amended to apply only to revenue matters, and passed.

PRIVATE MARINE BILL.

The House bill to resolution authorizing an American register for the British ship Robert L. Lane was passed.

COMPENSATION FOR STEAMBOATS SEIZED BY NEW ORLEANS.

A joint resolution to amend a joint resolution relating to steamboats and other vessels owned in loyal States, approved December 23, 1865, was brought up. The bill extends the present law to cover claims for compensation for vessels belonging to parties in the North, lost to the Government after the breaking out of the war.

PREVENTION OF SMUGGLING.

The House joint resolution to amend section 27 of the act for the further prevention of smuggling, and for other purposes, approved July 18, 1866, was taken up. It specifies various regulations for foreign and coasting vessels in the northern, northeastern and northwestern frontier of the United States. Passed. To exempt certain vessels from the payment of marine hospital dues and for other purposes. The bill specifies entrance and clearance fees for vessels on the northern frontier. Passed.

JAPAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the bill introduced by Mr. Corbett, to incorporate the Japan Steam Navigation Company was taken up. Mr. BAYARD argued that the creation by Congress of corporations independent of State authority was unconstitutional, inadmissible, and fraught with evil consequences. There was ample power in the States to grant such charters. Mr. CORBETT explained that the company designed to operate in the waters of Japan, and that a national charter was necessary to give them standing in the Consular Courts of Japan.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, offered an amendment to Congress reserving the right to repeal, alter or amend the charter—agreed to.

Mr. DAWES supposed the object of the corporation in coming before congress, was to escape taxation in California where much of its property is located. A system of tax like that every ring in the United States has representatives here, asking a charter of incorporation. The tendency of such legislation would be to absorb the powers of states.

Mr. NYE advocated the measure in the interest of the revival of American commerce.

Mr. EDMUNDS claimed that the power to charter commercial corporations, was expressly conferred by the constitution upon Congress to regulate commerce with foreign nations and between States.

Mr. BAYARD moved amendments subjecting the Company's property within the limits of the State to taxation, and making the corporations individually liable to the amount of the stock for all debts of the concern. Agreed to.

Commenting upon the growing danger to our institutions from great monied corporations, he remarked that the voice of no State was so potent to-day in the Congress of the United States as that of corporations which had been created by the breath of Congress itself. He wished his voice could reach the American people, that they might be warned of the dark days in store for them if something was not done to repress the growing influence of great monopolies.

Mr. HAMLIN said there was not one word in the bill about regulating commerce. It simply granted corporate powers to a number of gentlemen. He was not willing to pass legislation upon which he regretted to see Congress entering.

THE BILL RECOMMITTED.

At the suggestion of Mr. JOHNSTON the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Commerce.

MINES AND MINERS.

On motion of Mr. STEWART the Senate took up the bill to define and protect the rights of miners and encourage the development of mines, which was variously amended at the suggestion of Mr. Casserly, and then passed. It provides facilities for obtaining patents for mining claims and the means of simplifying and saving litigation, and enables parties locating to take up a certain amount of land each with effect their mining claims for timbering, milling and other purposes.

PENSION BILL.

On motion of Mr. EDMUNDS a portion of Saturday next was set apart for the consideration of the pension bill.

Business from the Committee on Commerce was then resumed. A joint resolution to amend the act passed March 2d 1831, entitled an act allowing

DUTIES ON FOREIGN MERCHANDISE

imported into Vicksburg, Vicksburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez to be secured to accommodate shippers at New Orleans, by enabling the master, agent or owner of the vessel importing the merchandise going up the Mississippi river to file with the collector at destination a certificate of entry within ten hours after the departure of the vessel, instead of before the starting of the vessel as is now the law. Passed.

To regulate the transmission of Asiatic, Australian and European merchandise into and across the territory of the United States and for other purposes.

AIR LINE RAILROAD, WASHINGTON TO NEW YORK.

Mr. CHANDLER then moved to take up the Air Line Railroad bill reported from the Committee on Commerce last session.

Mr. HAMILTON, Md., said the bill would cause much discussion and he was desirous of the presence of absent. He desired to be heard against the measure.

Mr. CHANDLER desired to get a vote. Believing that both sides of the question had been heard, he did not intend making a speech himself.

Mr. SHERMAN thought as the subject had been discussed on three or four different occasions, the Senate ought now to proceed to act. A call of the House would be taken.

An air-line railroad between Washington and New York would something that ought to be secured.

Mr. SHERMAN further remarked that nearly every amendment of the enemies of the bill by both sides of the House, the only question now was that of congressional jurisdiction.

Mr. CASSERLY, while entertaining little sympathy for railroads, believed the important questions involved in the bill worthy of most serious consideration.

Mr. MORTON was in favor of an Air Line Road from Washington to New York, but thought the interference of Congress for such purposes involved a dangerous power. If Congress began that business, it would find enough to do without doing anything else. He believed the bill would not pass without consideration.

Mr. BAYARD remarked that the exercise by the Government of the right of eminent domain as provided in the bill, would be a violation of all judicial and historical precedents. There was also a plain constitutional prohibition.

Mr. WILSON hoped the bill would not be permitted to occupy valuable time, to prejudice more important legislation. People desired new railroads to build through large, aggregations of capital was necessary, and it was a lamentable fact that the most of the railroads now in existence controlled these interests, and in some States resorted to corrupt practices to control legislative bodies.

Mr. CHANDLER finally held the floor informally for private bills, a number of which were passed.

ARCHER'S BIG CLAIM.

A motion of Mr. WILLIAMS to take up the claim for extra services in carrying the mails to Utah and Oregon, involving over one hundred thousand dollars, gave rise to discussion, in which was urged the necessity of greater vigilance in private legislation, in view of the extent in which the Government has been imposed on in the Charpenning claim. The bill was finally taken up and recommitted to the committee on postoffices. The Air Line Railroad bill was then taken up as unfinished business, when after a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The speaker proceeded to call on States for bills to be referred, when bills were introduced and referred as follows: Mr. Jencks joint resolution of the Rhode Island Legislature, concerning pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

The opponents of the New York and Washington Air Line Railroad bill, resorted to their obstructive policy last Monday, in order to consume the morning hour, and so prevent the bill coming up. By this means the morning hour was consumed, but the call of States for bills continued. Under the call, bills were introduced and referred as follows:

POST OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Mr. TYNER for the Indian Reservation Indiana.

Mr. COBURN, to construct an addition to the United States Court House and post office at Indianapolis.

TAXES ON FAIRS.

Mr. WELLS, to amend the Internal Revenue law, in reference to special taxes on state and county, agricultural, and other fairs.

PENSIONERS OF 1812.

Mr. BEAMAN, a Joint Resolution of the Michigan Legislature in favor of granting pensions to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. SPINK of Dakotah, to provide a temporary Government for the territory of Chippewa, also various resolutions of the Dakotah legislature, asking appropriations for internal improvements.

Mr. BEAMAN offered a resolution for a survey of the harbor of Monroe, Michigan, with a view of widening and deepening the channel. Referred.

Mr. PORTER asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire what legislation is necessary to prevent the Cadets at West Point from being ill-treated and persecuted on account of their color, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—"I object; that nigger has already made fuss enough."

Mr. PORTER moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested a reference of the subject to the Committee on Military Affairs without ordering an investigation.

Mr. PORTER insisted on his motion.

The rules were not suspended, there being but twenty-four voices in the affirmative.

RELIEF OF COLLECTORS OF PORT OF BALTIMORE.

On motion of Messrs. ELSEY, of New York, and Beck, the senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic and Military Academy appropriation bills, were non-concurred in, and a committee of conference asked.

CENTRAL PACIFIC R. R.

Mr. LOGAN, in the absence of Mr. Wheeler, chairman of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, moved that the Senate bill authorizing the central branch of the Union Pacific railroad, be taken from the Committee on Public lands, on which it has been reported, and be restored to its place on the speaker's table.

Mr. HOLMAN objected, and inquired whether the object of the motion was not to put the bill in a condition more favorable to its passage than it is now in the Senate.

Mr. LOGAN said the object was not to put it in a favorable or an unfavorable position, but to place it in the regular position of public bills of like character. He moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. WELKER—"This is the third time that this question has been before the House."

Mr. LOGAN—"If the gentleman means to insinuate that there is any thing improper in it—"

Mr. WELKER—"Not at all."

Mr. LOGAN—"The Pacific Railroad Company has never made a motion on the subject until to-day."

Mr. WELKER—"I concede that, but this is the third time it has been before the House on motion to suspend the rules."

Mr. LOGAN—"I do not care if it were the hundredth time. The argument which some gentlemen make against bills, saying they have been before the House the morning hour is the argument which a schoolboy might make, that he was whipped before for the same offence. He is not responsible for the proceedings, or a debater. If the bill has merits it is entitled to be discussed; if not, it should be put down on its merits, or demerits."

Mr. WELKER—"It was sent to the Committee on Public Lands because it had no merits."

Mr. LOGAN—"That is not the case."

Mr. WELKER—"Some of us who voted to defeat it thought up."

Mr. LOGAN—"The gentleman does not know what he is talking about. He is very often in a like position."

Mr. JULIAN—"This bill was referred on my own motion, on last session, to the Committee on Public Lands, a Committee having concurrent jurisdiction with the Pacific Railroad Committee on the subject matter of the bill. To vote now to restore it to the speaker's table, would be to adopt a hasty and pre-em nence over other bills which it is impossible to reach at the present session."

Mr. LOGAN—"I am very sorry the gentleman has made that remark because it is not a fact. I did not hear the gentleman from Indiana himself move to restore a bill to the Speaker's table."

Mr. JULIAN—I did under positive instructions from the Committee on public lands, and the House of Committees on Pacific Railroads.

The vote was taken and resulted—yeas 125; nays 77. Two-thirds not voting in the affirmative the rules were not suspended.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to suspend the rules so as to take the Southern Pacific Railroad bill from the Speakers table and refer it to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, with power to report it any time after the 15th of February.

Motion agreed to. Yeas 129, Nays 61. More than two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

RELIEF OF COLLECTORS OF PORT OF BALTIMORE.

Mr. HOOPER, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to allow John L. Thomas, Jr., and Edwin H. Webster, moneys stolen from them as Collectors of Customs at Baltimore. Passed.

MILITARY AT CALIFORNIA ELECTIONS.

Mr. SARGENT offered a resolution calling on the President for information as to whether the Governor of California had since the 4th of July, 1868, asked military aid for the purpose of keeping peace at elections in that State, and stating for correspondence.

Mr. WOOD desired to have the resolution apply also to New York.

Mr. RANDALL desired it to apply to Pennsylvania.

Mr. SARGENT declined to allow the amendments to be offered, but was willing to vote for them independently of the proposition. The resolution was adopted.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS ON QUARTERMASTERS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. BAIN moved to suspend the rules, and pass a bill giving the Court of Claims to citizens of Southern States for claims for Quartermasters' stores. Mr. Jencks remarked that that would be opening the door to millions of Charpenning claims.

Mr. WASHBURNE, (Mass.,) stated that the Committee on Claims had agreed to report a measure, on Monday next, which would be satisfactory to representatives from the South.

The House refused to suspend the rules, yeas 73, nays 129.

RELIEF OF MAILS TO CONVEY FOOD TO FRANCE.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the Senate bill author zing the President to station a vessel at the Port au Prince to receive supplies and transport supplies contributed for the destitute and suffering people of France and Germany, was passed, with the House's reading and amended, on Mr. Banks' motion, by requiring another vessel to be stationed for the like purpose at Boston, and on motion of Mr. Randall another at Philadelphia. The bill thus amended passed.

MRS. WOODHULL TRIES TO BORROW THE UNITED STATES CAPITAL.

Mr. JULIAN asked leave to offer a resolution giving the use of the hall of the House next Wednesday evening to Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull and Mrs. Isabella Beiner Hoker, to deliver addresses on the subject of the enfranchisement of women, and providing that the House would participate in the proceedings.

Mr. ARCHER objected.

Mr. JULIAN moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. BUTLER called attention to the rule of the House, forbidding the use of the hall for any legislative business, and proceeded to say: "It is well known that I am in favor of giving to good feeling, the Victoria Woodhull, but I do not desire that this unusual course be taken." Mr. BYLES (interrupting)—"That is enough. I withdraw my motion."

SHE DOES NOT SUCCEED.

The House refused to suspend the rules—yeas 42, noes 149.

ENFORCEMENT OF FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Mr. BINGHAM gave notice that he would on next Monday report from the Judiciary Committee, and ask the House to pass, a bill to enforce the right of citizens to vote under the Fifteenth amendment. He also moved to suspend the rules so as to set apart the evening session on Monday, February 20, for other business of the Judiciary. Agreed to.

EXPENSES OF SOUTHERN INVESTIGATION.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and take up the Senate bill appropriating the unexpended balance of the expenses of the select committee Senate appointed to investigate the alleged outrages in the South. The House bill is the sum total that was voted—yeas 109; nays, 5, less than a quorum voting. The Democrats generally declined voting so as to defeat the bill.

A CALL OF HOUSE—DIGNITY URGENT.

Mr. DAWES moved a call of the House, which was ordered. There was then a call of the House, attended by the usual confusion, scenes and explanations. The Sergeant-at-Arms was sent for absentees, and while waiting for their coming, members made speeches, which threw light upon the parliamentary rules. Some lighted and smoked their cigars, some went to the restaurant for refreshments, which they kindly dispose of at their desks, and many formed into groups, discussing the conditions by which the difficulty could be got over. Finally all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with, and the vote was again taken on Mr. Dawes' motion to suspend the rules and bring the bill before the House. Agreed to.

"PLEASE SIR, I WANT SOME MORE."

Mr. DAWES then moved to amend the bill by increasing the amount from ten to twenty thousand dollars. And moved to suspend the rules to adopt the amendment and pass the bill. The motion was agreed to, the bill as amended was passed, and the House at 8:50 P. M. adjourned.

COLUMBUS, O.
Bill to Examine Drunkards—County Commissioners—P. Vs. W. & C. R. R.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
COLUMBUS, O., February 6.—A bill was introduced in the house, empowering justices and mayors to compel intoxicated persons to tell of whom they purchased their liquor, and make it their duty to commence suit against the sellers. Also, a bill to consolidate Wood and Lucas counties into one county.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Attorney-General to employ counsel in the matter of the quo warranto vs. the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway company.

SECOND EDITION.
FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.
Prussia Uneasy!
PREPARED TO RESUME WAR!
A Savage Policy!
PARIS STARVING!
Hundreds Dying Daily!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
THE WAR.

A HOUSE DIVIDED AGAINST ITSELF.

VERSAILLES, February 6.—The following is official: "The duality of the French Government will apparently lead the administration at Bordeaux to a non-observance of the convention entered into by the Germans and the authorities at Paris. The convention only looked to negotiation for a free Assembly, and an arbitrarily constituted body under the dictation of Gambetta is not entitled to such a title. Favre has informed Bismarck that he will rescind the decrees issued by Gambetta.

A MONARCHY THE ONLY HOPE.

A Paris letter of Wednesday says that Lenionne, in an article in the *Debats*, writes that the republic is a failure, and the Orleans family the only hope of France.

FRENCH TROOPS IN SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, February 4, *via* LONDON, February 5.—There are now sixty-six thousand French soldiers in Switzerland. They are very badly clad and the Swiss Government has asked the French authorities to send clothing.

BRUSSELS, February 5.—A letter from Lyons to the *Independance Belge*, says that one cause of Bourbake's disasters, was the absconding of an army contractor with a large sum of money.

CANDIDATES TO THE ASSEMBLY.

BRUSSELS, February 6.—The *Independance Belge* publishes the following list of candidates for the Constituent Assembly, named in Paris on Wednesday of last week: Jules Favre, Issac Adolphe Cremieux, Alex. Glais, Bizoin, Garnier Pages, Jules Simon, Pierre Clement, Eugene Pelletan, Emanuel Arago, Louis Antoine, Jarnier Pages, Jules Ferry, Henri Rochefort, Louis Blanc, Admiral De La Roncriere, Admiral Polhouan.

The following named persons have been put in nomination for the Assembly at Paris: M. M. Faustin, Lillie, Littonde, Berthelot, Thiers, and other well known financiers, Alphonse Rothschild, Emile Perella, Amtonie, Salacroup. Messrs. Pierad and Francois Clement Savage, prominent civil engineers and Messrs. Emile Perella, Bartholdi, Baudius, Hibrard Louis Marcun, Carnehan, Louis Henri, Martin and M. M. De Smarits, Vachesi and Ecole Normalist.

THE WAR DEMONSTRATION A FAILURE.

BORDEAUX, February 6.—The demonstration to-day in favor of the Bordeaux Government, and the Republican Assembly, was a failure, Gambetta under the Empire from election to the national assembly, was of quite an unimportant character. The procession consisted of about seven hundred persons, was headed by a Garibaldian Colonel named Middleton. The rest of the crowd in the streets were mere spectators. The Prefect of Bordeaux received the deputation, Gambetta being engrossed by public duties. The Prefect read a lengthy manifesto declaration from M. Gambetta, on behalf of the Bordeaux delegation:—

"Bordeaux is the headquarters of the nation, and freedom to arms as well as to the ballot boxes, we are now occupied in a Council of War, and deliberating on the means of profiting by the armistice."

M. Cremieux left this city last night for Paris.

THE DECREES DENOUNCED—A NEW PAPER.

A number of journals in the North of France denounce the recent decrees by Gambetta, and urge that the country needs and desires peace. A Henri Rochefort journal is the coming issue, a new paper entitled "Mot D'Ordre" which will advocate regicide.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Paris letters of the 31 inst. state that M. Dorian has assumed the portfolio of public works temporarily during the absence of M. Frederic Duval, and that M. Ferdinand Herold succeeds Jules Favre, who has tendered his resignation.

NO DEFINITE CONDITIONS OF PEACE KNOWN.

The *Official Journal* of Paris says that no conditions of peace have as yet been discussed.

ELECTIONS POSTPONED.

The elections in Paris have been postponed until the 8th.

CONSUL DISMISSED.

A dispatch from Luxembourg of the 6th announces that the Government of the Grand Duke has withdrawn the exequatur of the French Vice-Consul in consequence of his having tampered with French prisoners within its territory.

THE RUPTURE COMPLETE.

LONDON, February 5.—A complete rupture has taken place between the Paris Government and Gambetta. The restoration of the Empire is most probable. It is reported that the Pope has undertaken to assist in the restoration.

BISMARCK INSANE.

In the clubs it is reported that Bismarck is laboring under a severe mental excitement, and that he is unbalanced as to render him virtually insane.

[World Special.

UNEASINESS IN PRUSSIA—A RELENTLESS POLICY.

BERLIN, February 4.—Uneasiness is succeeding the exultation caused by the fall of Paris. Funds are depressed and no confidence is felt that the terms of peace will be accepted by the Bordeaux Assembly. Incessant exertions are making for the resumption of the war, the plan being to re-equip the armies. Over run the whole of France and reduce it to submission by a savage and relentless campaign.

PARIS STARVING.

PARIS, February 4.—Intense suffering prevails here. Hundreds are dying daily of starvation. The food received is wholly inadequate.

[Special to New York Herald.]

SUICIDE OF A GENERAL.

VERSAILLES, February 3.—Our special correspondent who has been inside of Paris since the investments, arrived here this morning and reported to-night. He says the commandant at Mont Rouge has committed suicide.

PARISIANS CAN'T GET OUT.

Crowds of the famous peasantry attend daily on the bridge at Neuilly, in the hope of being able to pass the Prussian ouposts, but without success. The Parisians are under the impression that the Prussian troops will not enter Paris. They are still ignorant of the full terms of the capitulation. It is believed the guns in the forts will not be taken away by the enemy. The price of provisions has not been lowered. Of one hundred and fifty-nine horses originally in Paris, sixty-six thousand have been killed for food.

SO-CALLED CONFEDERATE OFFICERS TO AID FRANCE.

The *Standard* is informed that Gen. Beauregard has notified a large number of Confederate officers to be ready to come to France, as hostilities are resumed, and that many are now in London awaiting orders.

Jules Favre has resigned the Ministry of the Interior, but will remain Minister of Foreign Affairs.

ENGLAND.

AMERICAN RELIEF TO GERMAN SOLDIERS.

LONDON, February 5.—The Cologne *Gazette* acknowledges the receipt of the fact that United States Minister Washburne has, during the siege of Paris, given needed succor to the wounded soldiers.

ENGLAND FAVORS LENIENT TERMS TO FRANCE.

The *Times* contains a Berlin dispatch which says that previous to the capitulation of Paris, Bismarck suggested to Thiers that the expediency of taking action in the interest of peace, and recommended the granting of lenient terms to France.

BELGIUM.

THE BLACK SEA QUESTION ARRANGED.

BRUSSELS, February 6.—The *Independance Belge* says, the essential points of the Black Sea question are already arranged by the London conference.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, February 6.—The steamship Cuba, from New York arrived yesterday.

The City of Limerick, for New York to Liverpool, arrived Sunday.

LIVERPOOL, February 6.—The France, from New York, arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, February 6—Evening.—Consols 92¾. Five-Twenties: '62, 90¾; '65, 90¼; '67, 89¾. Ten-Forties 86¾. Stocks dull: Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 99½; Atlantic, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, February 6.—Cotton dull and unchanged, with middling upland at 7¾@7¾d; middling Orleans 7¾@8¾d; to arrive 7¾d.

ANTWERP, February 6.—Petroleum declining; held at 53.

MEXICO.
The Election Romero Selling Church Property—Another Railroad Earthquake.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
CITY MEXICO, January 30.—The election excitement is intense. The contest is very bitter and grows brightest. The friends of Diaz will do their utmost to elect him. The President of the Supreme Court, and the adherents of Juarez, are making efforts to oust Romero and Mejia from the Cabinet.

Romero is replenishing his treasury by the sale of church property. It is generally conceded that the Minister of Finance is a failure.

Another Mexico and Vera Cruz railroad is finished.

Diaz, in an official card, denies that the cabinet held meetings on the Sona Libra question.

There was an earthquake at Oaxaca on the 11th. No lives were lost.

Free importation into Yucatan is permitted for five months from the first of April next.

General Paez has been appointed governor of the Federal district, Velez resigning.

CINCINNATI, O.
Girl Torn to Pieces in a Rag Mill—Ministers Denounce Libraries being Open on Sunday.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
CINCINNATI, February 6.—Saturday morning Martha Kriegenhoefer, seventeen years old, employed in Beckett & Laurie's paper mill, at Hamilton, O., fell through a trap door in the third floor into a hopper which was grinding rags, and before the mill could be stopped, was literally torn in pieces.

Considerable interest has been produced in religious circles by the opening of the Young Men's Mercantile Library on Sunday afternoon. Rev. F. W. Brown, a prominent Presbyterian, took ground against it yesterday in the pulpit, and to-day the Presbyterian Ministerial Association of the city adopted a paper deploring the prevalence in sabbath desecration here, declaring that public travel, pleasure excursions, traffic of intoxicating liquors, and the sale of Sunday newspapers were demoralizing in a high degree, expressing anxiety concerning the disposition to promote facilities for the public gathering, by opening public reading rooms on Sunday, and entreating the members not to embrace the privileges thus extended. They favor also the establishment of a religious reading room. The meeting was a large one, there being but one dissenting voice.

We are having cooler weather. There was a slight fall of snow, followed by sleet last night.

BOSTON.
Cold Weather Everywhere—Earthquake—Church and School House Burned—Fishing Vessels Condemned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
BOSTON, February 6.—Reports of intense cold are received from all points east and north At Rye, N. H., and in that neighborhood, the shock of an earthquake was felt at 6 o'clock Sunday morning.

BOSTON, February 6.—A fire in East Medway yesterday destroyed St. Clements Church and the School House opposite. Loss $15,000. Insured for $5,000.

A Halifax dispatch says that the trials in the case of the fishing schooners, J. R. Nickerson, A. H. Monson, and A. J. Franklin are finished, and all three will probably be condemned.

HAVANA.
Insurgents Defeated.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
HAVANA, February 6.—It is officially announced that an engagement took place at Nagaza, San Germinio and seventy-nine insurgents killed and fifteen taken prisoners. The Spanish had two killed and eleven wounded. Five hundred persons identified with the Republic surrendered recently.

MEMPHIS.
Ex-Rebel Appointed U. S. District Clerk—Sudden Death—A Witness Sworn to the Hanging Committee.

MEMPHIS, February 6.—Col. Duncan Moray, member of Congress, prior to the war, from North Carolina, member of the Confederate Congress, and a colonel in the Confederate army, has been appointed clerk of the U. S. District and Circuit Court here, *vice* A. S. Mitchell, removed.

Mrs. Edwin Spotswood, while singing in the choir at the Church Home near here, which was donated to the church by her and and her sister, fell dead of heart disease.

Thomas White, a witness in the case of the parties charged with hanging Schofield, testified to-day, that he saw parties take him and they threatened to serve him the same way if he informed on them.

NASHVILLE.
Ku-Klux Outrages.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
NASHVILLE, Tenn., February 6.—In Cheatham county some nights ago, a band of masked men took Lewis Hannah, a colored man, from his cabin and whipped him, and then went to the house of John Davis, near Kingston Springs, and gained admittance by promising to harm no one. Samuel Finley, ex-Federal soldier, J. W. Davis and his son Oscar, were the male inmates. Part of the ruffians took Finley out, and said he had shot a comrade of their at Shiloh, and hung him. They then fired at him three times without effect, and concluded by beating him severely. Finley has since left the county. Davis family has lived many years in Cheatham. Davis recently removed thither from Pennsylvania. No arrests.

DETROIT.
DETROIT, February 6.—Wheat active and advanced 2@3c; extra $1.50, No 1 $1.46@1.46½. Hogs quiet and unchanged. Clover seed firm; $6.45@6.50.

NEW YORK CITY.
Election of Directors for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express—Bank Messenger Robbed—No Money—Only Paper—(Love's Labor Lost)—The French Subscription.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]
NEW YORK, February 6, 1870.

REASON OF GEN. SCHENCK'S DELAY.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent telegraphs that it is understood that General Schenck, who was to have sailed from New York last Wednesday, has been summoned here at the urgent request of Minister Th

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY, FEB. 7, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
Of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 26, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 16th DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries. ja27

BONDS at Frankfort 95¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111¾@111¾.

THE Connecticut gubernational election should result, by the laws of rotation, in favor of Mr. Jewell. English has been elected twice and Jewell only once.

THE New York *Globe* urgently insists, that when Senators take the customary oath on being sworn in, they should also be required to sign the temperance pledge.

SUICIDE does not seem to hurt Gambetta very much. A week after that important act was reported as completed, we find him writing letters to Bismarck with as much vitality as if he was not dead and buried.

MRS. GAINES, of New Orleans is ungrateful. Having been lawing it for six years, she now refuses to pay her Attorney, and the result is she appears in Court this time as the defendant to the claim of a lawyer for $127,000. We presume her present counsel took his fees in advance.

SOME enthusiast writing to the Louisville *Courier Journal* states that if Henry Ward Beecher and the clergyman who starved to death in New York City are to meet in Heaven "it will be worth going all the way there to see." It would not be worth *his* going, for he never could get admittance after all his trouble.

WE would be pleased to learn the whereabouts of Hon. Dennis McCarthy of the House of Representatives. We have been informed that the Committee sitting in judgment on the repeal of the Income tax is waiting for his return, as his vote is necessary to secure its repeal. That Committe has been waiting his return for several days, and still continues to wait. What is wrong?

Six years ago Grant said the people of the South were all quiet and ready to peaceably accept the events of the war. Now he says they are deadly committing outrages of all kinds upon loyal people. Is this a compliment to Radical rule?—*Detroit Free Press.*

Far from it. It is the result of the teaching of Democratic journals for the last six years, and is a compliment to that party just so far as those miscreants have followed such teachings.

THE London *Times* is very much exasperated over General Butler's resolution welcoming the Fenian prisoners, and asserts that it indicates hostility to England. The *Times* has had its nerves on edge for many weeks, and "summons danger out of every shadow." We advise it to look nearer home for acts indicating hostility towards England that have more meaning in them, than the quiet welcoming of a few exiles.

JOHN CHINAMAN is receiving really more legal attention than he is by right entitled to. The bill in the Oregon Legislature however can scarcely be said to equal one lately passed in California. It enacted that no person shall carry a basket or baskets, upon any sidewalks suspended from or attached to poles across or upon the shoulders. John was arrested but his counsel took the ground that his client had not been carrying a sidewalk suspended from poles. The Judge held the matter under advisement.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the efforts of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* to stamp out a system for developing Central Kentucky, have been narrow-minded, malignant, offensively silly, and the reverse of disinterested. The effort of the *Journal* to suppress the Ku Klux organizations and allow the negroes to testify, have aroused the partisan spirit of all pure Democratic journals, and they have crossed it from their list. This was to be expected, and we know of no higher compliment that could possibly be paid to the Louisville *Journal* than to be denounced by the Cincinnati *Commercial*.

CAPTAIN DE BUDA, a French officer, certifies that Count Bredow, a Prussian Major commanding at Rheims, punished thirty-eight French citizens with twenty-five blows on the bare back. For what the punishment was inflicted he does not give any information, but be it for what it may, it was cowardly and brutal. Who this Count Bredow may be matters not. His place of residence ought to be in the State of Delaware, where such exhibitions of barbarism are gloried in as evidences of the thorough Democratic held there is on her institutions. Let Bredow be sent to Delaware and elected Democratic whipping master.

DR. GALENTINE, tried in Cleveland for murder, put in a plea of insanity. It was the old story over again—a home violated, a husband wronged, the villain shot. The jury would not hang, but convicted the defendant of manslaughter. The Court had no sympathy, and gave the prisoner ten years, the limit of the law. We do not regret that he escaped the gallows, but think the Court did perfectly right. It is all idle nonsense to be forever filing these pleas. If a man has a right to shoot down another man under such circumstances as accompanied this killing, let that right be made a law, and a just and legal defence. But this plea of insanity is false in most instances, and it is nothing more than a hiding place for the jury.

WE certainly give it up. In fact we have got to be so blunted in feeling on this particular question that we do not care a copper whether McFarland is in an insane asylum or not. There is just where we had him a few weeks ago, but he was not there at all. Lately his attorney withdrew a motion in the case of McFarland vs. McFarland on the ground that Daniel was in an insane asylum. We thought therefore, this was conclusive and we once more put him in an insane asylum. To our horror, on the same day he appeared to a large audience lecturing on "Womans Rights and Womans Wrongs." From this time forth we are done with him, and don't intend to trouble ourself about the state of his mind any more.

WE PUBLISH to-day a bill for the reduction of fees that will be offered as a substitute for the one presented by Mr. White.

The bill embodies, in brief compass, the two great objects demanded by the people as measures of reform, viz.: first, the reduction of the fees, which is secured by the repeal of the special acts for Allegheny county, and second, the payment into the County Treasury of all monies received over and above a fair compensation to the officers.

The advantages of this plan over that embodied in the bill of Mr. White may be summed up as follows:—

1. It is practical, requiring no radical change in the mode of payment and taxation of costs.

2. It does not close the courts against the poor, but leaves them open to all as heretofore.

3. It relieves the county from all liability for salaries and expenses if the emoluments of the offices themselves are not sufficient to pay them.

4. It does not destroy the incentive to a prompt collection of costs by the officer.

5. It makes no conflict between the County and State Treasury as to that part of the costs belonging to the Commonwealth.

6. It does not devolve upon the judge of the courts the distribution of patronage.

7. It does not take from the officers the appointment of their clerks and deputies, for whose official conduct they are pecuniarily responsible, and of whose efficiency in the discharge of their duties they are most competent to judge.

8. It provides a severe penalty for the violation of its provisions, by which alone any such law can be made effective

IMPERIAL OR REPUBLICAN.

On the eighth of the present month is to be held an election for the French National Assembly. When the armistice was agreed upon, and this feature of a National Assembly was made a part of the agreement, it was provided, that that election should be free and untrammelled. Whatever might result therefrom was to be through the voice of the people, expressed without restraint and without limitation. Whether Bismark had any design in making this one of the features of that election, does not now affect the agreement. If France did not like it, she should not have accepted it, or if forced by famine, revolt and suffering, to accept it is clearly her duty to adhere to the terms of the agreement.

A decree has been issued at Bordeaux, however, disqualifying certain persons from being candidates. This disqualification affects all persons connected with the Bonaparte, as well as the Orleans family, and also any one who has held any prominent office under the Emperor Napoleon. It is true that perhaps a very literal reading of the decree might not have the latitude we have given it, but the spirit of it extends quite as far as we have gone, if indeed it does not go much further.

There can be no possible doubt that this is a blow intentionally leveled at Napoleon. The Republicans are in power, having the government really in their hands, and have no notion of allowing it to slip through their fingers, by having the Assembly advocate another form of Government. It is not unnatural that such feelings should arise, but it conveys a lesson with regard to the future of France that is certainly very significant. One fact rises supreme above all others, and that is, that those in power to-day are well aware that the conduct of the war has been so disappointing to the French citizens, that those who held the reins of power do not stand first in the hearts of their countrymen. While the decree may not go so far as to prove that a Republic is distasteful to France, it does go sufficiently far as to prove, that doubt, disaffection, and dissension are very grave elements resting at present in France. While there may be many who would rejoice over a French Republic, there are few, if any, who would not distrust the strength of such a Government, if they are forced to draw their conclusions from the fate and fall of Paris.

At the very outset, therefore, of this Armistice we find Napoleon rising to importance. Had his power not been feared, his family would not have been disqualified. It gives him a strength that is not mere froth and foam, but shows there is an under current in the political sea of France, dreaded and feared. When Napoleon was Emperor, every battle that was lost, every loss that occurred, was placed on his shoulders. The men of the army are brave, it was said, the officers are good and able, but Napoleon is incompetent. This was the song that was continually sung. Napoleon became a prisoner, and a little Republic, sprung, almost as if under touch of a magician's wand, into life. It has had existence for months. Its armies have been drilled. Its leaders declared competent, though often changed in mad fits of jealousy and passion. It has had an army that could have walked, so far as numbers were regarded, over all the soldiers Napoleon had under his command. It has been fired with passion, as it viewed an iron band of German soldiers encircle its beloved capital. It has made sortie after sortie, attack after attack, and since Napoleon surrendered at Sedan it has not won one, single, important victory. The scapegoat for former failures was securely lodged at Wilhelmshohe. Blame could no more be placed on his shoulders. If he was incompetent because of his failures, it is not very hard for French citizens to reason, that the Republic, through its failures, is equally if not more incompetent. This is the lesson Gambetta, Thiers, Trochu and Favre, taught the French people. Taught them so well, that they are unable to discriminate between the incompetence of Napoleon, shown by his failures, and the incompetence of these men, heads of the present Republic, shown by their failures.

More than this, the mind of every inquiring man naturally wanders further. In the wild and discordant elements that now throng Paris, there must run through every heart a leaven of anger over defeat. No sophistry can blot that degradation out. It is one of the tangible results of the war. Vacant hearth stones, maimed men, and faces pinched with starvation, are ever testifying over that defeat. All the miserable proclamations of deceit and misrepresentation which throng unbidden guests to the heart of every man and woman, are arguments not only against Gambetta and his colleagues, but they create doubts over their truthfulness, when they asserted, that the French army had failed because Napoleon was incompetent. Other recollections will arise, and they will not be favorable to the Republic. The storm of Anathemas heaped on the head of the Emperor, will now hover over the head of the Republic.

Gambetta has seen the truth of this, and he therefore rejoices over the decree at Bordeaux, and sneeringly informs Bismarck he is outwitted. Time will show. We are no advocates for an Imperial Dynasty. Gladly would we have a Republic in France, sound, solid and defensible. But there is none such there. Its failure has been greater than was Napoleon's and one by one the German army has broken its ropes of sand. The decree at Bordeaux is significant, and almost proclaims the fact that Gambetta is well aware that the present Republic has been so miserable a failure, that the people have lost all heart and faith in such a government, and are willing to bow beneath the old Imperial Dynasty. Bismarck has watched the tragedy with a critics eye, and he silently laughs at the Republican farce, while he pulls the cords that the curtain may drop on the tragedy, with the restoration of the Bonaparte family.

THE East Bandy *Independent* warmly advocates Gen. Allen for the Republican nomination for Auditor General.

An Act Regulating the Compensation, Fees and Duties of Certain County Officers in the County of Allegheny.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Sheriff, the District Attorney, the Prothonotary, the Clerk of the Orphans' Court, the Clerks of the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, the Register, the Recorder, and the Corroner of Allegheny county, shall, upon the first day of January and July in each year, commencing with the first day of July next, make to the County Controller a return in writing embracing all the fees and emoluments of their respective offices, of every name and character; also embracing in said account and return all the necessary office expenses of such officer, together with proper vouchers for the payment of the same for the half year ending on the first day of January or July, as the case may be, which return shall in all cases be verified by the oath of the officer making the same, which oath shall be taken before one of the Judges of the District Court or Court of Common Pleas; and the said return and account shall be audited by the County Controller, from whose decision the officer, if dissatisfied, may appeal to the Court of Common Pleas, and the decision of the Judges thereof on the questions at variance between the County Controller and the officer appealing, shall be final and conclusive.

SECTION 2. The sheriff shall be allowed to retain of the fees and emoluments of his office for his own personal compensation, over and above the compensation allowed to his deputies and all necessary office expenses, the sum of six thousand dollars per annum, or at and after that rate for such time as he shall hold the office, and the allowance to each of his deputies shall not exceed the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and may be reduced below that rate by the County Controller whenever the returns shall show that rate of allowance to be unreasonable;—the District Attorney shall be allowed to retain of the fees and emoluments of his office, for his own personal compensation over and above his necessary office expenses, the necessary clerk hire included, the sum of five thousand dollars per annum, or at and after that rate for the time he shall hold the office, and the District Attorney's assistant compensation shall not exceed two thousand dollars per annum—to be paid by the District Attorney out of the fees and emoluments of his office; the Prothonotary shall be allowed to retain of the fees and emoluments of his office, for his own personal compensation, over and above his necessary office expenses, clerk hire included, the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, or at and after that rate for the time he shall hold the office; the Clerk of the Orphans Court shall be allowed to retain of the fees and emoluments of his office, for his own personal compensation, over and above his necessary office expenses, clerk hire included, the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, or at and after that rate for the time he shall hold the office; the Clerk of the Courts of Quarter Session and Over and Terminer shall be allowed to retain of the fees and emoluments of his office, for his own personal compensation, over and above his necessary office expenses, clerk hire included, the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, or at and after that rate for the time he shall hold the office; the Recorder shall be allowed to retain of the fees and emoluments of his office for his personal compensation over and above his necessary office expenses, clerk hire included, the sum of four thousand dollars per annum, or at and after that rate for such time as he shall hold the office; the Coroner shall be allowed to retain of the fees and emoluments of his office, over and above his necessary expenses incurred in attending to the duties thereof, clerk hire included, the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, or at and after that rate for such time as he shall hold the office. And every such officer shall, with each return made by him pay into the County Treasury any surplus of the fees and emoluments of his office which for half-yearly return so made as aforesaid shall show to exist over and above the compensation and allowance heretofore authorized to be retained and paid by him, and over and above the amount due to the Commonwealth, which shall be paid as heretofore, and the receipt or certificate of the State Treasurer shall be filed with the County Controller, and be received by him as a proper voucher.

SEC. 3—That the County Controller shall carefully examine and audit the returns and accounts so as aforesaid to be made by such officers, and shall cause a regular account to be opened with each officer in a book or books to be provided for that purpose; and no claim for clerk hire or deputies' compensation shall be allowed, unless accompanied by affidavits both of the officer employing such clerk or deputy, and of the clerk or deputy employed, that his services were necessary, that they were duly rendered, and that no part of the compensation claimed to be paid was retained by or agreed to be refunded to the officer employing said clerk.

SEC. 4. That all fees and emoluments remaining due to any such officer after the expiration of his official term shall be received and collected by his successor, and shall be by him deposited monthly in the county treasury, and a duplicate certificate of such deposit shall be furnished to the County Controller, who shall pay or cause to be paid, by his warrant on the County Treasurer, out of the fees and emoluments so collected and deposited, any balance or deficiency of the personal compensation heretofore provided that may remain due to such retired officer.

SEC. 5. That all special acts heretofore passed fixing the rate of fees to be charged by the county officers of the county of Allegheny, except so far as relates to the District Attorney and Coroner, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the fees of the several officers herein named shall be taxed as ascertained and appointed in the act of the 2d day of April, Anno Domini 1868, entitled "An act to ascertain and appoint the fees to be received by the several officers of this Commonwealth," which act is hereby extended to Allegheny county.

SEC. 6. That from and after the passage of this act it shall be deemed a proper and legal advertising of real estate to be sold at Sheriff's sale to publish an abstract of the description of each piece of property, and the price to be charged for such advertising shall not exceed the usual rates of advertising other matter in the same newspaper.

SEC. 7. That the provisions of this act shall apply only to those of the officers herein named who were elected in the year 1870, and to the successors of all now in office.

SEC. 8. That each of said officers shall post, in at least two conspicuous places in his office, a printed schedule of the fees he is entitled to charge under this act.

SEC. 9. That any officer herein named, who shall wilfully and knowingly violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction thereof, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both or either, at the discretion of the Court.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Altoona *Sun* presents Col. John C Everhart, of that county, as candidate for the Democratic nomination for Auditor General.

THE Temperance Convention which met in Augusta, Maine, a few days ago, resolved to urge upon the Legislature the creation of a State Police to enforce the Liquor Law. Governor Perham presided over the meetings of the Convention.

COMMISSIONER PLEASANTON has decided that under the provisions of section 27 of the act of July 14, 1870, the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is released from all liability for succession or legacy taxes which were imposed at the date of the passage of that act.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal*, having had the independence of late to criticise severely some of the members and transactions of the Democratic party, a new Democratic paper is to be started in that city. Paul R. Shipman, an old friend of the late George D. Prentice, will be the chief editor.

THE Missouri Senate, Friday afternoon, passed a concurrent resolution instructing Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against further appropriations to the National Capitol at Washington, and also requesting them to urge the removal of the Capital to some more central and convenient point.

A DISPUTE has arisen in regard to the boundary line between Tennessee and Virginia, the latter State claiming a small portion of East Tennessee. The Legislature of Tennessee has had under consideration the question of appointing Commissioners to settle the matter, in conjunction with Commissioners from Virginia.

FARM GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

BONE MEAL FOR POULTRY.

The following is an extract from the report of the poultry committee of the Bristol (Mass.) county fair: "Last winter I procured two barrels of bone, intending to use it for Irish potatoes and other garden crops. My wife appropriated some of it for her roses in the flower garden, by simply strewing it on the surface of the ground around the bushes. The fowls have free access to the garden, and were discovered eating the meal very eagerly. Thinking it might be of service to them, we gave them some for several weeks, and I assure you it was but a short time before the eggs began to come in such numbers as we had never known before. If a nest was broken up to prevent a hen from sitting, it was but a few days before she was laying again, and thus it has continued to the present time. One hen has taken possession of a barrel that has some bone meal in it, and is laying in the meal. Whether she will lay the barrel full or not, time will show. My wife thinks that care and bone meal are great institutions for her poultry yard, and very extraordinary in their effect, but as the hen has an unusual amount of cackling to do, fears it might bring on bronchitis. The moaning of hens to make them lay we think is original, but we have no idea of taking out a patent for it, and hence leave the discovery open to the use of all who may choose to try it.

IVY FOR DRAWING ROOMS.

A writer in *Hearth and Home* says: The trailing ivy is certainly among the most beautiful of drawing-room decorations. Its dark green leaves harmonize well with all other colors likely to surround it, and its graceful branches render even square window and door frames beautiful.

Six years ago a small sprig of ivy was brought from Abbotsford to Mrs. Charles Palmer, of Brooklyn, and it now graces the arch of the sliding doors between the parlors and third room of her lovely home. When first brought, this precious sprig was rooted in water, and then planted in the garden, where it remained till it had grown large enough to be brought into the house. Every Spring the shoots grown during the Winter are carefully cut off, and the branches tied loosely together. The whole vine, so tied, is planted in good soil, and fastened to the garden fence, there to remain through the Summer months.

Mrs. Palmer has now two vines of about equal length, which are transplanted into large pots every fall. Each leaf is then rubbed on both sides with sweet oil, and after the pots are put in place, one on each side of the folding doors, the vines are carefully trailed, and secured by small strings and tacks to the wood-work. The branches of the vines on the opposite sides of the arch are interlaced as they meet, so that no division is apparent. The earth in the pots is watered daily.

Mrs. Palmer oils the leaves of both of her large vines in three or four hours, by simply moistening her fingers in oil, and lightly rubbing each leaf on both sides at the same time. She is amply repaid by the entire absence of mould or whiteness from the leaves, and the fresh, vigorous appearance of the plant, notwithstanding it is in a furnace heat and gas, usually prejudicial to parlor plants.

Trained over windows, doors, or pictures, the ivy always produces fine effect. For decorations on a smaller scale, vines may be grown by simply immersing the stems in small vials of water carefully secured to the wall to be ornamented. Indeed, by a judicious placing of a number of these, so that each root may have its own vial, a fine effect of luxuriant growth may be produced. The tops of long champagne glasses which have lost their stands may be substituted for vials, and the effect greatly improved by placing either in suitable sprays or wood holders.

A SWINE EXHIBITION NEXT FALL.

For some time the subject of holding an exhibition of swine, at some suitable time and place, has been agitated by prominent breeders of this class of stock in the Northwest. The importance of this interest is well understood. The magnitude of the pork trade—the commercial value of the hog product—is one of the leading features in the business of the Western States, and it is a matter of surprise rather that such a movement as is contemplated has not heretofore been successfully carried out, than that it should now be inaugurated. We have heretofore in more than one instance referred to this enterprise, and recommended it as calculated to prove of great value to breeders, packers, and consumers of pork, and we trust that every person interested will give the movement a hearty approval and support. Especially is it for the interest of dealers to aid the movement, and we believe they will do it. Chicago is, we think, the most eligible and desirable point for such an exhibition, and we desire to record the fact at an early day that the fair will be held, and at the point indicated.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

HORSE CLIPPING.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* has a long and earnest article in defence of the clipping of horses during the winter season, and argues that the shortening of the long winter coat upon horses that are warmly housed when not at work, and are otherwise not exposed except when at service, promotes the comfort of the animals and is a positive act of kindness. In answer to the charge that the clipping is done regardless of the comfort of the horse and simply to improve his looks, the writer says this is a great mistake, since few horses look as well after clipping as before, the dark winter color being changed by it to a lighter hue, and being sometimes totally lost. A bright bay horse under this process, it is stated, turns to a somewhat unsightly brown or mouse color. In conclusion the article says that clipping is not an act of cruelty to a horse for man's comfort, convenience or the gratification of his pride, but is an act of kindness, enabling the horse to perform a given amount of work with much greater ease, and saving him no small part of the severe burden of his winter's labor.

THE LONG CELEBRATED "white Diamond Cement" is composed of Russia Isinglass 8 ounces, soft water 1 pint, White Carbonate of Lead, 2 ounces, and Absolute Alcohol 5 fluid ounces. This forms the strongest known cement, and is used by jewelers in setting diamonds, which gives it its name. For cementing glass, porcelain, wood, iron, or any other solid material it is very useful, and as it will keep good for years, will save many times its cost in any family. The ingredients for this valuable article may be had at any drug store.

RECIPES.

Southern Cake.—Four eggs, four cups of flour, two of syrup, one of butter, one of milk, one and a quarter pound of dried peaches, scalded and dried; a teaspoonful of soda.

Soft Gingerbread.—Four eggs, half a pound of butter, one cup of sugar, one cup of molasses, one pound of flour, one cup of buttermilk, a teaspoonful of saleratus.

Lemon Cake.—Two cups of flour, one of butter, one of milk, three of sugar, six eggs, one large lemon, one teaspoonful of soda.

Cup Cake.—Three cups of flour, two of sugar, one of molasses, one of butter, one of milk, three eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, spices to taste.

Foam Sauce.—One teacupful of sugar, two-thirds of a cup of butter, one teaspoonful of flour, beat smooth, place over the fire and stir in three gills of boiling water, a little lemon. Vanilla or orange adds much to the sauce.

Dover Cake.—One pound of sugar, one pound of flour, one and a quarter pounds of butter, half a pint of milk, eight eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, spices to the taste. Eaten with the above sauce.

Sour or Buttermilk Pudding.—Stir into one pint of milk one small teaspoonful of soda, then add four eggs, having beaten the whites and yolks separately; add eight teaspoonfuls of butter, one grated nutmeg. Bake quickly.

Groundnut Cake.—One pint of groundnuts beaten fine, one pint of sugar, the whites of five eggs whipped up, flour enough to make them stick together in little pans, or on white paper in moderate oven.

Whitewashed.—To a bucket of whitewash add one pint of varnish.

Corn Butter Cakes. (*Good.*)—One pint of meal, one pint of buttermilk, one egg, a teaspoonful of soda, two spoonfulls of flour, add soda to the milk, and mix the flour in last.

Chocolate Custard.—One quarter of a pound of prepared cocoa to one quart of milk, mix the milk and scraped chocolate to a thick paste, boil a quarter of an hour, while warm stir in three tablespoonfuls of sugar; set it away to cool; beat eight eggs well, and stir into this mixture. Bake in cups, and when cold, serve with macaroons laid on each cup.

Croton Cake. (*Nice Cake.*)—One pound of sugar, one pound of flour, half a pound of butter, six eggs, one teaspoonful of soda, two of cream of tartar, to be sifted in the flour, the soda to be dissolved in a cup of sour cream or milk; beat the eggs separately.

Pineapple Custard.—One pineapple, three eggs, one pound of sugar, a cup of butter, and a cup and a half of sponge cake.

PURE OLD APPLE BRANDY.

Possesses in a high degree the tonic and stimulant powers which should characterize "Pure Brandy." It excites the appetite, invigorates digestion, moderately increases the temperature of the body and the force of the circulation, and operates in fact as a general corroborant, and is a specific in all cases of pure debility of the digestive organs, or requiring a general tonic impression. Dyspepsia, Atonic Gout, General Debility, are among the many affections in which it has proved useful. Sold by

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SEASON.

Thousands regard the winter as a season of trials: and the truth is, that if there is a weak point in the system, winter is pretty sure to find it out Constitutional tendencies to disease generally aggravated by damp and cold. (Rheumatism sometimes lies *perdu* all the summer and fall, to pounce upon its victims in the season of cold.) As a means of fortifying the body against all the diseases which prevail most extensively in winter, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters cannot be too urgently recommended. There would be fewer cases of the pulmonary complaints tending to consumption, if all feeble systems were invigorated during the season with a course of this inestimable vegetable tonic and alterative. Constipation, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and a general sluggishness of the secretive organs, very generally prevail at this period of the year. To all these ailments experience (the most trustworthy of all mentors) teaches us that the Bitters is a reliable remedy. Warm clothing is a good external defense against atmospheric cold and moisture, but vigorous activity in the vital organization which generates heat and delivers it to the surface, is also essential to health, and this activity is secured through the operation of the Bitters. The skin sympathizes with the stomach, and if digestion is regular and perfect, the exterior circulation will be brisk, and damp and cold may be encountered with comparative safety.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
Sellers Imperial Cough Syrups.
Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.

RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

No medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia, &c., has ever had such a wide spread reputation as JOHNSON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND; it is without doubt an invaluable remedy. Testimonials have been received from *rich and poor, learned and unlearned, sailors and soldiers*, and the physicians recommend it and use it in their practice.

1871. ESTABLISHED 1835.

SELLERS IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.

We beg to call to the notice of our readers that this season of the year, above all others is the one in which they are liable to COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, &c., while the LITTLE ONES are in constant danger of that most *alarming* and *fatal* of all diseases, CROUP.

It is, therefore, necessary that every family should provide a positive remedy, one that is ready for use at all times.

SELLER'S COUGH SYRUP you will find a sure and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, and all diseases arising from them.

LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER.

The Blood is the very fountain of life; therefore, if we wish to restore health, we must first purify the blood, and to insure continued health keep it pure. LINDSAY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is the safest and most effectual medicine for obtaining this desired effect, is always safe and the most delicate can use it.

THESE REMEDIES ARE SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. Prepared only by

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
TTHS No. 43 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "Self-Feeding Grate," and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. As a radiator of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is acquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker releases the entire fire, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Duquesne Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
del1

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Popular Prices
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
At 50 cents,
Ladies' Balmoral Skirts,
FULL SIZE—A GREAT BARGAIN.

At 87½c., Ladies' Gored Cloth Skirts, Embossed Border.
At $1.50, Ladies' Gored Cloth Skirts, Rich Embossed Border.
At $1, Ladies' Kid Gloves, an extra good bargain.
At 12½c., Gents' Shetland Merino Socks.
At 18½c., Fine Damask Towels, Turkey Red Border.
At 12½c., all Linen Huck Toweling.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Calicoes, extra good for price.
At 25c., All-Wool Cassimeres, a decided bargain
At 75c. Black Waterproof Cloth, a good article
At 12½c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 18½c., double width Dark Poplins, very cheap
At 37½ and 50c., All Wool Poplin Plaids.
At 37½ and 50c., Black Alpaca Lustres, extra good for the price.

VELVETEENS
AND
SATINS.
New Flowers and Ribbons.
Lace Collars and Linen and Lace Collars.
Infants' Embroidered Waists.
Infants' Embroidered Robes.
AT
The Lowest Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

PENN ST. STORES.
Jos. Horne & Co.
NEW GOODS
Just Received.
Organdie Swiss,
French Swiss,
New Hamburg Embroideries,
New styles Linen Collars and Cuffs,
2, 4 and 6 Button Kid Gloves,
White and Opera Shades Kid Gloves,
Alexandre, Trefousse and Conrosier's Kid Gloves at $2.00 per pair.

Lace Trimmed Swiss
Over Dresses, Skirts,
AND
JACKETS
For Evening Wear,
OPENED THIS DAY, AT
RETAIL STORES,
Penn Street.
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
New Goods! Fresh Goods
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO
Examine our Goods & Prices
AT
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
RICHARD S. BREED.....JOHN J. HENDERSON

R. E. Breed & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
CHINA,
Glass and Earthenware,
BRITANNIA
AND
Silver Plated Ware,
TABLE CUTLERY.
No. 100 Wood St.

SKATES!
SKATES!
I have one of the finest assortment of SKATES in this market, consisting of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys'
Rink, New York Club, and Wood Top Skates.
I have the BARNEY & BERRY RINK and CLUB SKATES, silver and nickel plated, and they are really a beautiful Skate, just the article for a nice Christmas or New Year's present. The above Skates will be sold at the very lowest prices. Call and examine Prices before purchasing and be convinced of the above assertion, as
JAMES BOWN'S,
de24 136 WOOD STREET.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY....ALBERT HIGBY....ROBT. H. CUST
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 Liberty St.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line is directed to our Stock, Imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods. nl:v3b

BOUQUETS,
BASKETS OF FLOWERS,
CANARY BIRDS,
BIRD CAGES,
RUSTIC and
WIRE BASKETS.
GOLD Fish and
AQUARIUMS.
STUFFED BIRDS,
IMMORTELLES,
DYED MOSS.
For sale by J. R. & A. MURDOCH,
de31 Florists, 112 Smithfield street.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
WAGNER, LEECH & CO., Pittsburgh.
McHENRY, LEECH & CO., Philadelphia.
PITTSBURGH, January 9, 1871.
We have this day formed a Copartnership as Brokers and Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its products. Warehouse, Delaware River Philadelphia.
A. R. McHENRY, Sr., Philadelphia.
RICHARD T. LEECH, Pittsburgh.
ja16:d10 I. WAGNER, Pittsburgh.

EDWARD HERLINE.....HOWARD B. HAMILTON
HERLINE & CO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS, ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS, No. 621 CHESTNUT STREET, entrance 207 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.
Particular attention given to Checks, Drafts &c.—Lithographic

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
Marseilles Quilts.
Heavy Honeycomb Quilts.
White and Colored Table Damasks.
Sheeting Muslins, all widths.
Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins.
SHIRT FRONTS,
Plain and Embroidered—latest styles.
DRESS GOODS.
Japanese Robes.
Black and Colored Dress Silks,
Shawls, Skirts, Skirts, Underwear,
Cassimeres and Flannels of all kinds.
AT
ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

STATEMENT
OF THE
National Insurance Co.
OF ALLEGHENY,
FROM JANUARY 1st, 1870, to DECEMBER 31st, 1870.
Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of the Act of April 23, 1856.

1. Authorized Capital		$100,000
2. Paid in Capital		50,000
3. Amount of Assets		$144,589 65
Consisting of		
1. Stock Notes	$40,000 00	
2. Mortgages (first lien)	84,670 88	
3. Stocks and Bonds, par	4,000 00	
4. Cash on hand	6,718 77	
4. Annual amount of Premiums		$7,495 97
5. Amount derived from Interest		8,097 46
6. Rents for Rents, Taxes, &c.		1,076 66
7. Entire Losses		8,079 73
8. Dividends		8,000 00
9. LIABILITIES.		
1. Old Losses	None.	
2. Outstanding Risks	$2,401,095 95	

JAMES E. STEVENSON,
ja31:m9 SECRETARY.

New Goods! Fresh Goods
FISH AND SALT!
JAMES CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer,
No. 355 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au30:tf

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

☞ ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 6, 1871.

The offerings at bank to-day were liberal but not excessive, and the money market promises well for the week.

Dealings in home stocks were light, and without marked change from our latest quotations.

The New York market is reported active in Gold and Governments, with an advance in each.

The railway list was dull, and prices declined from ¼ to ⅝ per cent in the majority of cases.

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

Bonds—1881	Saturday.	Monday.
5-20—1862	110¾	110⅝
" 1864	110⅝	110⅝
" 1865	110⅝	110⅝
" 1865 new	109⅝	109⅝
" 1867	109⅝	109⅝
" 1868	109⅝	109⅝
10-40s	107⅝	107⅝
Currency 6's	111⅝	111⅝
Gold	112	112
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	94	93½
Do Scrip	89¾	89¾
Erie	21¾	21¾
Reading	98	98
Lake Shore	94	95¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91	91
Rock Island	107	106
Chicago & N. W.	75	74¾
Do. Preferred	86	85¾
St. Paul, Common	53	52¾
Do. Preferred	74¾	74
Wabash	36	36
Do. Preferred	74¾	74
Ohio & Mississippi	35¾	35¾
Pacific Mail	40¾	40
West. Union Telegraph	45¾	45¾
Adams Express	67¾	67¾
U. S. Express	44	43¾

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co:

Gold	12	4-30 Jan. & Jy. 1865	9⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881	11⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	9⅛
U. S. 5-20 1862	11⅜	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	9⅛
U. S. 5-20 1864	11⅜	C. P. R. R.	91⅜
U. S. 5-20 1865	10½	C. P. R. R.	91⅜
U. S. 10-40	9⅜	Cy. Pacifics	91⅜

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 6, 1871.

Chief interest to-day in Wall street centers in Gold market which has been strong; opening 1.12 sold up to 1.12¾, closed 1.11⅝@1.12. Prices paid for carrying from 3 to 5 per cent. Clearances $48,000,000. Govts strong and higher throughout entire list, owing chiefly to the announcement that the Treasury will attempt nothing before the 3d in March next to per cent bonds, inference being the Treasury influence be in favor of bringing the price of bonds and gold together, which implies a decline in gold and an advance in currency quotations bonds. Stock market opened strong, but as the day advanced became somewhat weak and lower in prices with the exception of Lake Shore & Ohio, which had been active. Western Union, weakest in the list. Money is easy at 4 to 5 per cent. State Securities dull and weak.

STERLING EXCHANGE 9⅛.

STATE BONDS.—Missouri 6's, Tennessee, old, 65¾; do new, 65¾; Virginia 6's, 60¾; do old, 65; North Carolina, old, 47½; new 28.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881, 113⅛; 5-20s '62 111¾; '64, 110⅝; '65, 110⅝; do new, 109½; '67, 109½; '68, 109⅝; 10-40s, 108¾; currency 6s, 111½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 45¾; Quicksilver, 10; Mariposa, 5; do preferred, 8½; Adams Express, 67¾; Wells and Fargo's, 56; Merchants' Union, 6½; Canton Co., 39; Mail, 69; N. Y. C., 93¾; Erie, 21¾; do preferred, 46; Hudson, 94; do preferred, 98; Reading, 98; Michigan Central, 117¾; Clev. & P., 91¾; Northwestern, 76¾; do preferred, 84½; Rock Island 106¾; Ft. W. & C., 104; St. Paul, 52¾; do preferred, 74; Wabash 36; do preferred, 74; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 28; do preferred, 54½; Illinois Central, 119½; do pref'd, 130½; Ohio & Miss., 35¾; C. & A., 98¾; C. & R. I., 107¾; Chicago & Alton, 119½; do pref'd, 130½; C. & N. W., 74¾; do pref'd, 85¾; Burlington & Quincy, 153½; Lake Shore, 93¾; Illinois Central, 129¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 6, 1871.

APPLES—We can report increased receipts but with a steady demand and limited supply, the market is firm and prices fully sustained. $4@5 per bbl for fair to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Is in good supply and dull; quoted at 6@7c on the spot.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4¼; Pearl Ash, 9½; Potash, 7¼.

BUTTER—Sales of strictly prime roll at 28@30c. Common and medium is abundant and very dull.

BROOM CORN—4@5 cts and dull.

BEANS—$1.50@2 per bushel.

BRIMSTONE—Small sales at 3@3½c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—$4@5 cts.

CHEESE—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at 9½@10 and Unlisted Prime at 9½@10 per lbs.

COAL—Sales of Anthracite at $7@8 per ton by the car load, delivered.

CRANBERRIES—In demand but there is a continued wide range in prices, at $12@18 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is firm but unchanged; standard brands, in a jobbing way at 32½@33 cts.

CHEESE—Is generally reported dull, though there is considerable inquiry at prices 14@15 cts.

DRIED FRUIT—There is a fair demand for Peaches and the inquiry is mainly for small lots; we continue to quote at 8½@9c for quarters, and 11@12c for halves. Apples, 4@5c for ordinary; 7@8c for prime bright. Cherries, 20c for stoned. Blackberries, 12@13c.

DRESSED HOGS—Market about the same, but the demand is very meagre and prices are nominally unchanged, at 8@8½ cts.

EGGS—Strictly fresh receipts at 28@30c, most of the sales at the latter quotation. Pickled eggs continue as dull as ever, and are hard to sell at any price.

FEATHERS—The market is steady and though the excitement which prevailed a few days since has pretty well subsided, prices are fully sustained. We continue to quote at 72@75 for red winter; $7.50@7.90 for white; $7.75@7.95 for spring and $7.90@8.10 for choice Pennsylvania. The demand is very moderate.

FEATHERS—We are reported sold of No. 1 live geese feathers, to the trade, at 72c may be quoted at 70@72c for small lots.

GRAIN—Wheat continues rather weak, under the influence of increased receipts though there is no change to note in quotations which $1.40 for prime red, and $1.38 for prime white. The mills are not so eager to hungry for wheat as they were a week ago, and the general trade dealers realize that it is not so easy making sales at big figures as it has been recently. Oats in fair demand and firm at 50@51c for sound quotable change, 47@48 buying and 49@50 selling—small lots, in store, more. We are reported sold of one car load of corn to arrive at 56c, to be delivered on the Pittsburgh wharf. Corn is also steady but unchanged; eager, for mixed to prime yellow, 57@58c, and 60@61c in jobbing way. Receipts continue meagre. There is some inquiry for Rye and the receipts and offerings continue light, with prices quite unchanged, 90@95. Barley is reported dull, notwithstanding the receipts are by no means large, and prices are rather nominal, ranging from 80@85 for fair.

GROCERIES—The receipts of New Orleans Sugars and Molasses continue large. On Saturday the St. Nicholas brought 500 hhds, both with considerable quantities, arrived, and today we have the Wesanita, with over 600 more, all of which are now on the market. It will be inferred that all of these sugars and molasses will at once be thrown upon the market for such is not the case. Jobbers are now stocking up for the year and within the next thirty days the receipts will commence to fall off, and now is the time for retailers to lay in their supplies—the probability is that by holding off they will be obliged to pay more. Following are the ruling quotations:

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16.

SYRUPS and Barrel—White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elders, 60. Silver Drips, 60; Lovering, 60; other grades, 45@55.

MOLASSES—Choice New Orleans, 1¼; prime, 1¼; good, 1¼; fully fair, 1¼; Porto Rico Sugars 1¼; Cuba Muscovado, 1¼; Demerara, 1¼@1¾; Muscovado Sugars—Hard Sugars, 14½; A Coffee, 14; "B," 13½; Extra C, 13½; C, yellow, 13c.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1; Lower grades down to 70cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 35; fair, $1 15. Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1 25, good, 85cts; fair, 60@70c. Souchong fancy, $1 35; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c. Japan Fancy, $1 35; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 8½; prime, 8c; good, 7½c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 21c. Pimento, 11c. Cassia, 25c. Cloves, 45c.

DOMESTIC FRUITS—Currants, 11@12 cents. Prunes, 11@—. Valencia Raisins, 9c. Layer Raisins, $4¼ per box.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 65@70c, for prime to choice.

HAY—Is being sold from country wagons at $18@20 per ton.

MOSSEY—Sales at 30@35 cts.

HOMINY—Common, $3 00@3 10 per bbl; Pearl, $6 25.

HUSKS—Sales at 20@— cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@—; green salted steers, oxen and steer, 7½@8; green salted kip 14@16; do calf, 16@18. Dry flint and eastern at 24@25.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $4.50 per bbl and eastern at $4.75.

MILL FEED—The receipts for some weeks past have been comparatively light and while, in consequence, the market is a shade firmer, there is, as yet, no improvement in prices.

ONIONS—In good demand, and the supply is very much reduced; sales at $4@5 per bbl, according to quality and size of barrel.

OILS—No 1 Lard $1.00@1.05; No 2, 75; Pure; Labrador cod oil 90@95; straits, 65; bank, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 10@10½; Sugar Cured, 11@11½; Ribbed Sides, 12¾@13; Clear do, 13@13½; Sugar Cured Hams, 16@ 16½; Lard, prime kettle, rendered, 13 in tcs, and 14@14½, in kegs and buckets. Mess Pork, $23 00@23 50.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 6½@8 cts; sales of 1,000 bushels, mainly to arrive, at 6¾@7¼ cts.

POTATOES—The receipts continue light and with steady local demand, prices are still maintained. $1.25@1.30 per bushel. The demand is mainly for small lots, which indicates that dealers have not much faith in higher prices.

POULTRY is scarce and in demand. Dressed chickens 13@15c; and turkeys 16@18.

RAGS—Quoted at 4@4½.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.60@1.65 by the car load, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is firmer, and may now be quoted at $5 75@6 00 for prime, and $7.50 in small lots. Timothy Seed, $3.50@4.00 and Flaxseed, $2.15.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Rendered, at 8@8½c.

TURNIPS—Very dull and in good supply may be quoted at 60@65c per bushel.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 6, 1871.

The oil market, with the exception of a little stronger feeling, remains substantially as on Saturday. There is, of course, a good deal of anxiety manifested, as in the immediate future of the market, as everything for the present at least hinges on the manipulations of the oil creek bulls, and operators, generally, as is always the case, when there is a movement of this kind in progress, are considerably exercised and greatly annoyed as to what course is best for them to pursue. Refined, as there is no margin, crude being relatively higher than refined, are unwilling to sell, and even barring the obstacle we have just mentioned, good responsible buyers are very scarce. In view of the large stocks in all the leading foreign markets, exporters are doing little or nothing, and besides, it is not likely that they would, in the present aspect of affairs, buy much at present prices anyhow. Crude dealers are no better off than the refiners, as prices are higher relatively on the creek than they are here. No one objects to big prices when brought about and sustained by the law of supply and demand; but all legitimate dealers are opposed to inflating the market, because it renders business very unsatisfactory, not to say hazardous. It destroys confidence, and when this is gone, trade must necessarily be unsatisfactory and unsettled until it has been restored. It would be a matter of no great importance if the evils brought about by these bull movements would fall only on the heads of those who were instrumental in bringing them about, but, ufortunately this is not always the case. Innocent parties are sometimes made to suffer and this is only one of the bad features connected with movements of this character.

CRUDE.

Quiet and unchanged. Spot 11¼; seller until July 11; first water, 11¾; buyer all year, 13¾.

REFINED.

Very quiet and dull, and prices are still tending downward. February, 24½; March, 24¾; April, 25; May, 25¼; June, to August, 25½; buyer until July, 26c.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

Keers Oil Works 308, account Duncan & Y; Citizens Oil Works 74, account same; Vesta Oil Works 154, account same; H W C Tweedale 304, account Thos Chese; same 150, account Openheimer.

SHIPMENTS REFINED OIL PER A. V. R. R. Lockhart, F. & Co., 1,000 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Stockdale, 250 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 1,410 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—12 M.—Crude 13¼c. Refined: February 24½c bid, 24¾c asked; March 25c; April 25¼c; March and May 25⅜c; March and April 25⅛@25¼c. March 25c; April 25¼; March and May 25⅜c; March and July 25⅝c; March and August 25⅛@25¼c. Crude 13¼@13½c.

NEW YORK, February 6, 12 M.—Market very quiet, but firm. Bulk crude nominally 15@ 15¼c. Refined easier than crude; quoted at 26@26½c.

3 P. M.—Market for bulk crude quiet, but steady; 15c; no transactions. Refined quiet and unchanged since morning; quoted at 25¼ @25c; no spot sales; 1,000 bbls for March were sold, price not given.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.—Market quiet at 24 offering.

OIL CITY, February 6.—Market dull; nothing doing; lower. Regardless $4 40; gravity 44@45. Oil City regardless $4 65@4 70; gravity $4 75.

TITUSVILLE, February 6.—Market very quiet; no disposition to do anything as yet to-day; $4.25@4.40 bid, $4.30@4.35 asked. Weather cool and pleasant.

TIDIOUTE, February 6—11 A. M.—Market firm and quiet at $4.30@4.40.

ROUSSVILLE, February 6—12 M.—Market very dull but firm and hard to quote, offering at $4.35@4.40. No sales.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 6—12 M.—Market quiet and dull and nothing doing, offering at from $4.30@4.35 for spot. No transactions.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 6, 1871.

Following shows the number of cattle on sale, the points at which they were shipped, and the names of the shippers:

Trautman & Lohman, Chicago	3 cars
Hamilton & Co., Chicago	4 cars
Keefer & Haas, Chicago	3 cars
Greenwald & Kahn Chicago	3 cars
R. Rhoads, Chicago	2 cars
M. Varner, Chicago	3 cars
Lowenstein, Chicago	2 cars
Rothchilds & Zeigler, Chicago	1 car
L. & J. Shamberg, Chicago	3 cars
J. W. Unger, Chicago	1 car
S. Lowenthal, Chicago	1 car
R. McGarvey, Chicago	1 car
Eschrich & Co., Chicago	1 car
F. Brown, Cincinnati	1 car
Cunningham, Mansfield	1 car
G. Ihl, Wellsville, N. Y.	1 car
Holmes, L. & Co., Indiana	1 car
D. Boyd, Crestline	1 car
H. Seigman, Wellsville	1 car
Prepaid, C. & P. R.	5 cars
Total	40
Total last week	31

CATTLE.

In addition to the 40 cars of western, there were about 4 cars of country cattle, making in all 44 car loads or about 880 head. The average quality was fully up to the usual standard, the offerings consisting mainly of medium to prime; and the supply of stockers was not equal to the demand, being comparatively light. Drovers generally reported the market as having been unsatisfactory, though there were but few left over unsold; the great trouble lies in the fact that cattle are too high in the country for to do dealers any good, and there is no disputing that there has been but little money in the business lately for anybody, aside from the growers, and not very much even for them. Prime butchers stock sold pretty freely at about last week's prices, say 7@7¼, and medium to good at 6@6½. There were quite a number of stock buyers in attendance to-day and but very few of the kind they wanted on sale—it is probably a cousin of hundred stockers could have been sold without much difficulty.

Sol Kaufman 13 head of fair to medium Ohio stock, at 5½@6¼.

S. Lowenthal 24 head of mixed western stock, at 6@6½.

M. Kraus 67 head mixed western stock, at 6@7¼.

Varner 55 head of fair to good, from Chicago, at 5@7 cts.

J. & S. Needy 45 head fair to extra Ohio stock, at 6@6¾.

Cunningham wholesaled 7 head of prime Licking Co. steers averaging 1,285 lbs, at 7.35.

E. Rice 19 head of Chicago steers, at 6@7¼; Garwin & Co. 15 head of mixed Butler Co. stock, at 6@6¾.

Hazlewood & Blackstock 54 head mixed western stock, at 5@6¾.

Rothchilds & Zeigler 41 head good to extra Chicago steers, at 6@7¼.

L. & J. Shamberg 50 head of Chicago stock, at 6@6¾ cts.

M. Kaufman 10 head of mixed Washington Co. stock, at 6@6½.

Eschrich & Co. 18 head of Holmes Co. Ohio stock, at 5@5¾.

Greenwald & Kahn 70 head of mixed western stock, at 5@7¼.

D Marks Bro. 76 fair to prime Chicago stock, at 6@7¼.

Trautman & Lohman 80 head of mixed western stock, at 5@7.

Solomon, Gerrity & Co. 92 head of mixed western stock, at 4½@6¾.

Carr & McAllister 60 head of common mixed western stock, at 5@7 cts.

Snee & Chamberlaine sold 23 head of Washington Co. stock, at 5¾@6¾.

Bowser & Beyer 30 head of Chicago steers, at 6@7¼.

SHEEP.

The offerings of sheep were not large, about 800, and with an average demand the market was fairly active, though compared with last week there is no quotable change in prices, the best grades still commanding 5@5½ for the better grades, and dealers generally allege that there is no money in handling scalawags at better prices, as will be seen by reference to the report of sales, good to prime sold at 5@6½ cts, and extra at 6¾@7. Scalawags may be quoted at $1.50@2.50 per head.

M. Flinner retailed 107 good Butler sheep, averaging 100 lbs and upwards, at 5½@6 cts.

Stouffer & Stockdale sold 140 Butler Co. scalawags at $1.50 per head.

J. W. Unger sold 19 head of good Ohio sheep, averaging 85 lbs, at 5½@6c.

Allen reported 25 head good to extra Beaver Co. sheep at 5½@6 cts.

Stakely sold 66 head of good to prime Butler sheep for Humes, at 5@6c.

Isaac Williams retailed about 100 at 3@3.50.

Hanford & Co., 218 head of mixed Fayette Co. sheep at $1.25 per head to 5½ per lb.

John Drum sold 41 head of fair to prime at 5½@6cts.

Eschrick & Co. wholesaled 60 head to Peter Tesh, averaging about 97 lbs., at 6cts.

HOGS.

The supply, although not large, was fully up to the demand, and while the market was not as strong as it was last week, there was no appreciable decline in prices. We continue to quote a retail way at 7¾@8¼.

J. & S. Needy wholesaled 42 to Freed & Co. at 7¾ cts.

J. W. Unger sold 26 head of mixed hogs at $7.25@7.87.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKIE, February 6.—Flour, extra spring steady $5.35@5.75. Wheat No. 2 firm; $1.24½. Oats steady 36c. Corn No. 2 steady, 56c. Rye No. 1 drooping 90c. Barley No. 2 nominal, 68c. Pressed hogs firm, $6.76. Mess pork firmer, $21.75.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 6, 1871.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring $1.21¾, cash; $1.25¾ seller March; this afternoon the market was dull at $1.25¾, cash; $1.24 seller last half of the month.

CORN—No. 2 mixed fairly active, and closed at 50¾@50¾c, cash; 50¾@51c seller March; the market this afternoon was dull and heavy.

OATS—No. 2 is in active demand, advanced 1c and closed at 41c.

RYE—No. 2 steady at 87@88c.

BARLEY—No. 2 quiet at 74c.

HIGHWINES—Easier at 87c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Less active.

MESS PORK—$22.50 cash; $22.87 seller March.

LARD—12¾@12¾c.

HOGS—Dressed closed firm at $6.90; live quiet at $6.95@7.50.

CATTLE—Moderately active and 15@25c lower at $4.50@6.75.

RECEIPTS—6,000 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—6,000 hogs.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Cotton dull and a shade lower; middling uplands 15¾c. Flour dull but a shade lower; superfine western State $6.00@6.25; common to good extra $6.60@6.85; good to choice $6.80@7.20. White western extra $7.20@7.65; extra Ohio $6.80@7.45; St. Louis $6.90@8.75. Rye Flour firmer at $4.75@4.25. Corn Meal quiet. Wheat 1@2c lower; No 2 Chicago spring, 1.16@1.17; No 1 do, 1.18@1.19; No 2 red winter held at $1.45. Corn dull but unchanged at 62@63c for mixed bulk East St. Louis, Oats quiet at 46 @48c for mixed Western and 52@55c for mixed. Rye dull and declined at 90@94c. Barley steady at 90c. Provisions: no round lots sold to-day; demand good. Pork quiet at $22 50. shoulders 8¾c; do sides clear rib 11c; do clear 11¾c, new cooperage. Bacon shoulders 9¼@ 10c; do sides, clear rib 12c; do clear 12¾c. Lard held at 12¾c. Hogs dull; a few sales of light to choice at $7 00@7 75. Cattle dull, with only a local demand.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 6—Flour steady. Wheat active and advanced 2@3c. No 1 white Michigan $1.45; amber at $1.38. Closing at $1.37, No red Wabash $1.38; No 2 $1.34; No 1 white do, $1.40; rejected red $1.21. Corn active and advanced; high mixed 52c; low mixed 50c; white 57½c; closing at 56c; no grade 53c. Oats active and advanced 1c; No 1 50c; Michigan 49½c. Clover seed steady at $6.45. Hogs steady at $6.50 for all weights.

Cotton Market.

MEMPHIS, February 6.—Cotton, demand light, but held firm at 14½@14¾c. Receipts. 2,835 bales. Shipments, 4,039 bales.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6.—Cotton active at 14¾@14¾c.

MOBILE, February 6.—Cotton quiet at 14¼@ 14½c.

CHARLESTON, February 6.—Cotton dull at 14½c.

GALVESTON, February 6.—Cotton declining; good ordinary, 12½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 6.—Tobacco, sales 152 hhds; common to good logs at $5 25@6 75; low to good leaf at $7 00@9 00. Nothing doing in bagging. Cotton dull; middling 14½c. Flour quiet and steady at $5 75. Grain in good demand; stock light. Provisions quiet and steady. Mess pork $22 50. Bacon 10@11½c. Bulk meats 8¾@11@11½c. Hams; sugar-cured 16c; plain 15c. Lard 13@13½c. Whisky 88@89c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer and nominally better; No 1 red winter held at $1.50 and $1.58 is offered. Corn lower; sale 1 car at 56; 4 cars at 58c. Oats steady at 50c. Petroleum — crude quiet at $4.30@4.40. Refined steady at 24.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 6.—Flour firm; superfine $5.25@5.50, others are unchanged. Wheat steady; Indiana red $1.60, Rye dull and unchanged. Corn dull; yellow 80c; mixed 77@78c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Whisky 94c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 6.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn active and advanced; white 87@89c; yellow 86@88c. Oats 52@56c. Mess pork $23. Hams 16@18c. Lard 13@13¾c. Whisky 93.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, February 6.—217 sks oats, Adams Express; 100 fire brick, Bissell & Co; 20 sks t scrape, W Fleccus & Son; 13 bales b corn, 18 qrs 4 apples, 1 Dickey & Co; 40 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 13 do do A & J Kerr; 8 sks rags, McCullough S & Co; 30 sks, 1 bbl flour, C W McKline; 3 sks B W flour, Porterfield & Bro; 2 cars 1 stone Graff, B & Co; 154 bbls apples, 230 bush potatoes, 1 bbl d apples, 1 bbl d peaches; 1 car iron ore, Lewis O & P; 1 do do, Jones & L; 18 bales hops, Pier, D & Co; 1 car range, M S Hare & Neal; 10 bbls ale, McMullin & Hood; 100 do do D Wallace; 66 sks do T C Jenkins & Bro; 1 do ft lumber, Armstrong, Bruce & C; 6 bbls eggs, 2 bxs butter, Mayer M & Co; 50 bbl flour, L J Blanchard; 6 tubs butter, J A Graff; 150 sks wheat, Marshale, K & Co; 80 bbls flour, Schenker & Meanor; 40 sks barley, J Gangwish; 199 do do, J White, jr; 2 bbls eggs, H Riddle; 3 bbls liquor, S A Watson; 37 bars steel, Parke Bros & Co; 1 pkg dry goods, Kelly & Co; 1 car pig iron, Hailman & Hammett; 1 car lumber, J Mc Hirlar; 29 pkgs tobacco, H & W Jenkinson; 3 cars coal, Lewis, B & D; 5 bgs seed, J P Weaver; 1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 13 bbls lard, Lappe & Son; 28 sks flaxseed, H B Boydam; 111 hides, 9 bdls do, Stuckrath & Co; 1 car oats, M Steel & Son; lot h ware, J Lantner & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 6.—1 car metal, John Moochead; 1 do do Carnago, H & Co; 1 do do W Smith; 75 sks oats, T Bruby & Co; 1 bbl d apples, Knox & Orr; 8 oil bbls Kirkpatrick & Co; 9 sks flour, Seghmyer & V; 2 bxs boots, J Raisin; 2 sks wool, W Barker & Co; 6 do rags, Godfrey & Co; 1 bx poultry, 1 do eggs, J Montooth; 1 bx butter, 2 sks seed, Bruggerman & O'B; 1 car lime, Henderson & Bro; 33 sks corn, 13 do oats, 22 do wheat, Scott & Gisal; 133 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 32 do do Coalman, R & Co; 174 do do Keer, Foster & Co.

WEST PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY, February 5—12 bgs oats, Charles & Peoples; 5 bbls dry fruit, Watt, Lang & Co; 1 egg butter, Thos Byrne; 1 car bark, Wettach & Son; 50 sks feed, Rainbow & Allen; 6 bdls sheet iron, Rogers & B, 75 bbls salt, Beaver Falls Glass Co,

RIVER NEWS.

The Rover, of "Grey's Iron Line," is announced to depart for St. Louis on Wednesday. Capt. Thos. Greenlee is in command.

The Bellevernon, Capt. J. J. Darragh, is announced for Nashville forthwith. She is in all respects an a 1 boat.

The Julia did not arrive from Zanesville, having been delayed by the ice in the Muskingum river. It is probable she will be here next Monday.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with 6 feet in the channel last evening. Weather continued cold and the Allegheny ice is becoming more and more formidable.

The Collier departed for St. Louis at daylight yesterday with a fair trip.

The Juniata left Cincinnati for this port on Sunday, and will be here to leave as usual on Thursday.

The Silver Lake No. 4, Capt. Todd, is announced for St. Louis to-day, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind.

The Gem of the Boat Alps came through from Louisville in seventy-one hours, and if there had been no ice, her pilot thinks she could have made it in four hours less.

Capt. Jas. F. Dunlevy's hull was to have been launched yesterday and is expected to arrive here on Tuesday. The machinery is now in process of construction at the works of James Rees.

Capt. Wm. Coulson's new boat is progressing rapidly and will soon be ready for business.

The W. F. Curtis arrived yesterday. It is probable she will lay by for a time and undergo repairs.

A. A. Humphreys, United States Chief of Engineers, has reported to the War Department as follows concerning the construction of a dam at the head of Marietta Island:

"Mouth of the Muskingum river, Ohio.—The object of this examination was to determine definitely the long agitated question as to which of the two channels of the Ohio river at Marietta Island should be closed in the improvement of the river in this vicinity. The people of Marietta remonstrated against the construction of any dam on their side of the island, claiming that it will seriously injure their harbor and the general interests of the city.

"In view of the importance of the subject, it was referred to a board of engineer officers, whose report is appended.

"Upon careful consideration of the subject, I concurred in the opinions of this board, and of the officer now in charge of the Ohio river improvement, and, with your sanction, I have directed the building, as soon as practicable, of a low-water dam across the Virginia channel of the river, a little below the head of Marietta Island."

Capt. Geo. W. Johnston, an old and well known Pittsburgh steamboatman, and who for several years was clerk on the Minerva in the Wheeling trade, is here on a visit. For the past year or two he has been engaged in farming in Iowa and he says that scarcely any consideration would induce him to go back to steamboating again.

The Wauanita arrived from New Orleans yesterday morning with a big trip, consisting mostly of sugar and molasses. Capt. Rene Rees is in command and Mr. Jas. S. Dravo is in charge of the office.

—The St. Louis *Times*, of Thursday, says:

The wreck of the Shark and Gladiole was sold yesterday, where it lies on the levee above the bridge, by the board of underwriters, and brought a good price. Captain Rea, of the Mississippi Valley Transportation Co., bought the doctor, shafts and engines of the Shark for $3,400. P. P. Mason bought the hog chains and old iron. David Campbell bought the engines, doctor, shaft, bells and life boat of the Gladiole, for which he paid a round sum, although they did not go as high as some other lots.

RIVER PACKETS.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

FOR ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

STEAMER ELECTOR ... Capt. DOYLE BOUGHER.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN ... Capt. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. KENNETT ... Capt. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No freight will be received after 5 o'clock.
de2:61 A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

FOR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

SATURDAY, February 11th, 4 P. M.

The fast and superior passenger and freight steamer

BELLEVERNON,

J. J. DARRAGH ..... Commander.
T. J. DARRAGH ..... Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD,
GHRIEST & CO., Agents.
fe7 W. J. KELLEY.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

TUESDAY, February 7th, at 4 P. M.

The splendid passenger steamer

Silver Lake, No. 4,

Capt. TODD.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
fe2

Gray's Iron Line.

ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE and CAIRO.

WEDNESDAY, 8th of February.

The powerful towboat

Rover and Barges,

THOS. GREENLEE ..... Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For freight, apply on board or to

G. H. GHRIEST & CO.,
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
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MUSKINGUM RIVER.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA AND ZANESVILLE.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY SATURDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY TUESDAY, 8 A. M.

The New and Splendid Passenger Steamer

CARRIE BROOKS.

H. DARLINGTON ..... Commander.
GEO. L. REPPARD ..... Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.
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PORTSMOUTH PACKET.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, POMEROY, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.

Leaves Pittsburgh Every Monday, 4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth Every Thursday, 8 A. M.

The new and splendid Passenger Steamer,

R. W. Skillenger,

Capt. F. M. FLESHER.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR WHEELING, MARIETTA, PARKERSBURG, POMEROY, IRONTON AND PORTSMOUTH.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY FRIDAY, at 4 P. M.
Leaves Portsmouth EVERY MONDAY, 10 A. M.

The new and splendid Passenger Steamer

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR ..... Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.
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CINCINNATI PACKET.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.

LEAVES EVERY THURSDAY—12 M.

The new and splendid Sidewheel Packet

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN ..... Commander.

Will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to

JAMES COLLINS, of
de31 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

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BETWEEN

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool,

Spain,	France,	Helvetia,
Egypt,	Denmark,	Erin,
Italy,	England,	Virginia,
Holland.	The Queen,	Pennsylvania,

One of the above first-class, full-powered iron steamships as follows:

EVERY SATURDAY from New York.
EVERY WEDNESDAY from Liverpool.
THURSDAY from Queenstown.

Cabin passage $75 and $85, currency. Excursion Tickets $130, currency.

Steerage passage from New York to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, $28, currency. Steerage passage from the above places to New York, $30 currency.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, Gothenburg, Christiania, Copenhagen, &c., at very low rates.

TO LONDON DIRECT, $73, $83 and $28 currency. For further particulars, apply at the company's office, No. 29 BROADWAY, N. Y., or to

JOHN J. McCORMICK, Agent,
GAZETTE Building, corner Smithfield street and Sixth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Tickets for sale to England, Ireland, Scotland, &c., at the lowest rates. oct6:12-mwf

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed not even in one case) to cure the worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is extraordinary for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price $1. For sale by druggists everywhere. myl7:tf

HOME AMUSEMENTS FREE TO ALL!

THE HOLIDAY JOURNAL,

containing a

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

To the Public.

Parties wanting help or employment of any kind, or desiring to buy or sell real estate, rent houses, &c, &c., will do well to avail themselves of our "Wanted," "For Sale" and "To Let" columns on our first page as the surest, cheapest and most expeditious mode of supplying their wants. The GAZETTE goes into over 11,000 houses every morning, and as each number is read probably by five persons it is no exaggeration to say that these "Wanted," "For Sale," "To Let," "Lost and Found" and "Boarding" advertisements come under the eyes of fifty-thousand persons daily. This is a circulation which no other paper in the State, outside of Philadelphia can boast of, and as the larger the circulation the greater the benefit derived by advertisers, it is unnecessary to urge the superior advantages which the GAZETTE offers.

Pleasant—The weather.

Plenty of ice for skaters.

Thermometer on a "low."

Allegheny Councils Thursday night.

Cool—The impudence of the *Dispatch*.

Lots of fun at the Rink this afternoon and evening.

Succeeding—Travel on the Pleasant Valley Railway.

W. C. Smythe, Esq., will be a candidate before Councils to-day, as one of the Guardians of the Poor.

A Freight Train was wrecked on the "Panhandle," Limerick, on Saturday. Caused by a landslide. Nobody hurt.

Pittsburgh Councils special meeting this afternoon at two o'clock, to elect members of the Guardians of the Poor and consider the new rules.

Councils will meet this afternoon at two o'clock, to elect Guardians of the Poor, and transact other business that may be brought before them.

The Allegheny County Prison Society will hold its regular monthly meeting this morning at 10½ o'clock, in the Parlor of the Young Men's Home.

Justice Krehan, of Birmingham, issued a warrant yesterday on the oath of John Smith for arrest of John O'Donnell, whom he charges with having pummelled him.

Personal.—Mr. Jacob Aarons, or Titusville, is now on a short visit to his friends in this city. Jacob is the junior partner of the Boston Clothing House of Titusville.

The Newly Elected Directors of the Pittsburh and Ormsby Passenger railway are Messrs. J. B. Atterbury, Jenkins Jones, William Doyle, Will. P. Heisel, and John Gallagher.

John Barrington who figured about here recently as a horse stealer, has been operating in the same line at Chambersburgh. The Chief of Police wants him, and has sent a dispatch to Chief Elgee to that effect.

Thomas Lolly, one of the boys implicated some time ago in the robbery of the store of Mr. Charles Leow on Fifth avenue, was arrested yesterday and committed to await a hearing by Alderman Thomas.

Michael Smith, as is alleged by John Sest, in an information before Justice Heisel, of Birmingham, made an assault on him at the house of the prosecutor, where he indulged in violent and abusive language to Mrs. Sest.

Mary Miller made oath before Mayor Brush yesterday morning charging Rebecca Bush with the larceny of the contents of a satchel. Mrs. Davis entered her house and indulged in threatening and abusive language. Bound for keep the peace.

William Douglas, James Kinkaid, David Hutchinson and Joseph Straub are the four members of the Directors of the Poor whose term of office expire to-day. We understood all but Mr. Hutchinson will be candidates for re-election.

Police Pretenses.—Mary Norris made oath before Alderman Strain, yesterday, charging Samuel Williams with obtaining a barber's chair by false and fraudulent representations. Williams was arrested and gave bail for the suit by returning the chair and paying costs.

Yesterday morning John Wilson was brought before Mayor Brush, and committed for trial, on a charge of larceny. He stole an overcoat from the Union Depot belonging to Mr. Ihm, worth, at least, $30, in money. The coat was returned but the money was not.

Woman Assaulted.—Alderman Thomas yesterday heard the complaint of Mary Warner of Sharpsburg, avenue charging Thomas Turney with assault and battery. She states that Turney, without any provocation, set upon and beat her shamefully. The accused was arrested and held for court.

Jacob Miller, who, it will be remembered some time ago, with a companion, escaped from the Allegheny lockup by digging a hole through the wall, was re-arrested yesterday and brought before Mayor Brush, charged for creating a row in a saloon. The young man paid $25.25—or rather his father did, to get him released.

A Slight Fire occurred at the Knowlson M. E. Church on the Washington road West Liberty, Saturday afternoon. The damage done was about $200. The women of the neighborhood gave a practical example of what women could do, by turning out full force and organizing a "fire brigade" by which the church was saved.

Unpaid letters remaining in the Pittsburgh Postoffice:
Bond, Wm., Baltimore, Md., 3 cents.
Kaus, Miss Mattie, Cadiz, O., 3 cents.
Brown, Miss Alice W., New Orleans, La., 3.
Curry, Geo., Cincinnati, Ohio, 3.
Devlin, John H., Wilkins, Pa., 3.
Scheid, John, Pittsburgh, Pa., 2.

Take One of Your Size.—George Paredine, a tailor somewhat below the medium stature, made oath before Alderman Shoreind yesterday, charging George Shaw, a comparative giant, with assault and battery. The parties are residents of Nineteenth street, and the prosecutor alleges that Shaw knocked him down and otherwise abused him. A warrant has been issued.

Dismissed.—The two men who were arrested about a week ago in Allegheny with a kit of burglar's tools, after subduing durance vile, until yesterday, had a hearing before Mayor Callow, and were discharged, but not before being brought against them. The tools they used to force a third party who had escaped. They left immediately for Petroleum Centre.

Bone Fractured.—On Sunday evening David Schute and John Jones engaged in a friendly wrestle in a saloon on Penn avenue, Suddenly, when the latter threw the former, and in getting up his leg by some means got under the other one and in trying to extricate it one of the bones below the knee was fractured. He was taken to his home and a physician called in who reduced the fracture.

Merchandise Broker.—We are glade to note the success which is attending our worthy fellow citizen, Joseph K. Hanna, in which he is engaged in the general merchandise brokerage business. He sells large quantities of goods on orders given by country merchants by samples, and his patrons find it to their advantage to confer their orders upon him. We know Mr. Hanna to be thoroughly reliable, and experienced business man, and one eminently worthy the large confidence reposed in him.

Dr. Barker's Last Lecture.—We count with certainty upon a large house at Lafayette Hall to-night to hear the learned Professor upon the new created science of Astral Chemistry. It should be one which we who have attended ten or fifteen years ago over the technicalities of "crystal chemistry, hold our breath to think it has ever died in the bosom of so soon to have its own name, and the rising generation will have to learn them all! We learn that reserved seats are to be on sale at the door after two o'clock.

Fifth Avenue Sewerage Assessment.

Parties assessed for building the sewer on Fifth Avenue should pay their assessment to the city Treasurer at once, as the same is now due. The time fixed by the act of Assembly for the payment of the assessment will expire in a few days, and if all assessments, made for this purpose, are not paid before the expiration of the time fixed by law, the Treasurer will be compelled to institute proceedings against all delinquents. Parties interested will please take notice, and make their payments at once and thereby save to themselves the cost of collection.

Again.

Last evening's *Leader* noticing the jealous and untruthful criticism of the *Dispatch* on the GAZETTE and members of Councils, in regard to the ordinance fixing the compensation for City Printing for 1871, at $2,000 hits the nail firm in the head. We quote as follows:

"It would be a great source of happiness to the editors of the *Dispatch* if they had the intellectual art among them, singly or combinedly, to express to any purpose the vindictive ill-will they entertain against their neighbors. If they had in their parietal laboratory the raw materials to make and keep up a supply of brains, we think that their daily sheets would burn with the spontaneous of inane caustic. Unhappily, however, they are entirely destitute of the material, and they have among them is that which feeds its proper shelf at Diamond—where, unless they have more customers will soon have to go to find them."

Therein lies the sequel of the *Dispatches* opposition to the Ordinance. If they had been chosen by Councils to do the City Printing we have no doubt they would have asked Councils to give them twice two thousand dollars, but their defeat of 1870 when they offered to do the Printing for less than cost was so humiliating that vengeance was sworn against all members of Councils and their successful rivals. Not a week has passed since then, that this sheet has not belied members of Councils and done their utmost to make their readers believe that the members of Pittsburgh Councils were little less than Thieves and Knaves. The Councils to day contain many men who were the *sinews pure* for honesty and integrity, according to the teaching of this *honest* journal when they were doing the City Printing. McAuley, Phillips and Steel were just the men the tax-payers should have at the head of the city affairs, when the now writing editor of the *Dispatch* wanted on the City Hall commission. Also for human depravity. When these gentlemen decided that his company was not wanted, then he denounced them as thieves and plunderers, or as near it as the law of libel will permit. If Councils would allow the *Dispatch* to lead them by the nose and come at their bidding, then all would be well, but being composed of gentlemen fit to judge for themselves, and disregarding the touching of this sheet, it never fails to criticise them unjustly and unmanly.

SHARPSBURGH EXCITED.

Shooting of Citizens Last Night—The New Paving Law—Its Merits Discussed—What the People Think—They Instruct Our Representatives.

The thriving borough of Sharpsburgh is just now the scene of an interesting little local fight, which has already engaged the attention of her citizens to the exclusion of all other public business. The basis for the quarrel are the street improvements which have been made during the past year or so and those which are contemplated. It seems that the council elected in 1870, perceiving the great necessity for widening from the

RIPVAN WINKLE SLEEP

which had retarded the progress of the borough for so many years, as soon as inaugurated, went to work vigorously. The first and chief matter which engaged their attention was the improvement of the streets which were almost impassible. Everybody had been grumbling but no action was taken in this direction until the Council finally had an act passed through the Legislature in March last, providing for these street improvements. Under this law, however, they could only be taxed for by a general tax on all property, under the new the property abutting on the improved thoroughfare was assessed the cost by a frontage tax. This was modeled precisely after the style of the law now in operation in Allegheny, and under it the work went forward vigorously.

The bill however, soon

DEVELOPED OPPOSITION

among some of the citizens who considered it too sweeping. They argued that it contained no clause admitting of an appeal from a grievous assessment, which was a fact. Some leaders stated that the law placed so much power in the hands of the borough Council that they could go forward in the improvements without consulting the wishes of the people. Then there were other property holders, among whom were the Messrs. Dalzell, who claimed it necessary to go to the State Capital.

The matter having not been finally decided, the opponents of the act now under consideration at the Capital, hastened home and called a meeting of the citizens, to get an expression of their views, that our Representatives might be instructed.

The time designated was last night and at the appointed hour a large company representing the solid men of the borough, property owners and both friends and opponents of the bill assembled

AT THE SCHOOL HOUSE

obedient to the call which had been issued.

The meeting was called to order at half past seven o'clock by Mr. D. Kelly, upon whose motion Burgess Gibson was called upon to preside, and Mr. James Scott selected as Secretary.

The Burgess then briefly explained the object of the meeting, when a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the citizens. Wm. A. Sproull, Dr. Redlich, Jonas Butterfield, Wm. Moyle, and A. Kelly as chairman, were appointed as the committee.

During their absence the Borough Solicitor, Mr. J. M. Miller was called upon for a statement of

THE ACTION OF THE COUNCIL

and meaning of the bill pending before the legislature.

Mr. Miller in response entered into a lengthy statement of the situation, in substance he stated that the old Borough law had proved ineffective, a change had been demanded by a large, almost unanimous vote of the people, and that in 1870, accordingly the Allegheny City system had been extended by the Legislature to Harrisburgh. This not having proved entirely satisfactory and an amendment of it was being attempted. This bill had passed through the House and was now lieing in the Senate. If passed the effect would be that the Borough would have two diverse systems, which would be fatal to all improvement. A general tax was not just and the people had shown that they did not believe it to be, by making no improvements. Under the new law the improvements had been rapid and property holders were for

THE MOST PART SATISFIED.

That the people endorsed the new law was seen in the fact that they had re-elected by an almost overwhelming vote the men of the Council which had pushed it through.

It had been urged that the law put too much power into the hands of the Council. The Council and Burgess had onulified this objection by asking for an amendment which would restrict them within certain provisions. They too were anxious and had submitted an amendment to a charter whereby an aggrieved party in assessments, could have the power of an appeal to the Courts.

The special law presented by a copy of House Bill No. 56, which is the one pending before the Legislature and said that it had been sent down to them by the Senate without the usual seeing it; and that an attempt was made to put it through quickly.

He did not favor such procedure. If the law of 1850 was faulty, it should be amended, but there should be no "tacking on" of sisces. If the old law, which was well enough to keep Sharpsburg was a borough, but would not do now, on the same principle that the boy's suit

WOULD NOT FIT THE MAN.

In closing, the speaker referred to the workings of the Allegheny system, and showed how it had increased the value of property and made fortunate possessors of real estate worthy the name.

Burgess Gibson now stated that the Council had been belied by a story which had been industriously circulated, to the effect that an open Trinity street, whereby the mill of Messrs. Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., would be interfered with. That they intended the grievances urged against the law which gave them the power.) The Council had never contemplated such a thing; the matter had never been broached. They were personally and officially opposed to any such opening. He hoped that when that statement was made again that the man who heard would fraud it as false. [Applause.]

The attorney for the opposition, Mr. Wineman *Leader* was then invited to state his case. He was quite brief in his remarks. He said all the opponents of the measure desired was to have a revision of the present Councils so that they could not rush ahead. They also wanted

THE RIGHT OF APPEAL

from a gross assessment. To accomplish this they had prepared a bill and sent it the Legislature, where it was now pending before the Senate. Their bill simply gave to citizens more rights. It referred only to the opening of streets and not to paving; hence it could not interfere with street improvements. It provided also for seven viewers instead of three, and for an appeal to court after that if the property owner desired.

He was then asked here why the bill was taken to Harrisburg, and an attempt made to put it through before the people or Councils had seen it.

Mr. Lewis explained that they had heard that Trinity street was to be opened and were afraid that Council would pass an ordinance right away if they heard that a bill taking away this power was before the Legislature.

Mr. Miller asked how it was a telegram had been sent to Philadelphia and sent to Harrisburg to the effect that viewers were to be appointed on Trinity street opening.

Mr. Lewis explained that he merely sent what had been told him.

The debate here took a personal turn, which, though

SPICY TO THOSE PRESENT,

was of no public importance and did not reflect upon the merits of the bill under discussion. Stirring incidents, encounters were read from Harrisburg and Pittsburgh papers, showing that a petition had been presented in the legislature from Sharpsburgh, by Lewis asking for relief from the opening of Trinity street.

The debate was here interrupted by the return of the committee who presented the report.

The report was read and discussed somewhat.

Mr. Moyle said he would vote against it, as the power had been given to the Committee all "cut an I dry."

Mr. Kelly explained that it met with the endorsement of a majority of the Committee, and as such was reported.

Mr. Covode objected to the word "unanimous," as it stood, unqualified, in the preamble.

An amendment was made and carried changing this to "almost unanimous."

Mr. Faulkner said:

NO PERSON OPPOSED

the improvements, and he objected to the statement made both in the preamble and the last resolution that the pending act would in effect prevent or retard improvement. He thought they could easily agree upon a better basis whereby citizens might have the power to appeal. That was all the people wanted now.

Mr. Kelly stated that a supplement to the bill now in force, embodying this right of appeal, was before the Legislature. This, when passed, would remove any objection which could be urged against the Allegheny city system.

The preamble as amended was then adopted, and the whole paper adopted as a whole, by a large majority, as follows:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, on the 11th day of March, 1870, by the unanimous request of the citizens of Sharpsburg, in the county of Allegheny, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act extending to Sharpsburg the laws in relation to opening, widening, grading and paving the streets of the City of Allegheny. (Pamphlet Laws 1870, page 670.) And,

WHEREAS, under said act, Main street, in said borough, has been paved for one and one-third miles in length, and other work has been done to the amount of nearly fifty thousand dollars, which expense has been under said law assessed on the frontage of the different property holders abutting on Main and other streets, which assessments are as yet uncollected. And,

WHEREAS, A bill has passed the House of Representatives, and is now pending in the Senate, repealing in direct terms a portion of said act of the 11th of March, 1870, under which these improvements have been made, and enlarging the balance thereof, by enacting a restoration of the general borough acts so far as relates to the opening, widening and straightening of streets in said borough, thereby placing the improvements of the borough under two diverse and incompatible systems; therefore be it

Resolved, That the citizens of Sharpsburgh are opposed to the passage of the bill now in the Senate, and we do hereby request our Senators to oppose said bill for the following reasons:

1. We prefer the Allegheny City system of improvements to the general borough act, as simpler and more equitable.

2. That the Allegheny City system and the borough acts aforesaid are incompatible, and a blending of the two systems must give rise to confusion and a multitude of legal questions, resulting in protracted and ruinous litigation.

3. That the act now pending in the Senate is unnecessary and useless, and therefore pernicious.

4. That we are not opposed to a bill giving an appeal to the Court of Quarter Sessions upon the question of the propriety of opening, widening or straightening any street, lane or alley in the borough, provided, to be made a supplement to the act of 1870, thereby securing and retaining the harmony of our improvement system, and saving all risk of repenting the act of 11th March, 1870, by implication.

The Secretary was instructed to have a copy forwarded to Harrisburgh and the meeting then adjourned.

Strangers visiting the city will find the Keystone Skating Rink on Robinson street, Allegheny city.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6, 1871.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
	7:23	4:23	11:23
Height of Barometer	30.27	30.31	30.30
Change since last report	+.08	+.04	+.08
Thermometer	13°	30°	26°
Change in last 24 hours	+5°	+17°	+13°
Direction of wind	N.E.	N.	N.E.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	4	4	2
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	0.08	0.08	0.02
Force of wind reduced to Beaufort scale—approx	B	B	A
Amount of cloud	⅜	⅜	⅜
Rain-fall since last report—inches and hdths			
State of weather	2	2	

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last reports are given; decrease being marked here and throughout the table by the minus sign. Character of the winds, to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather is expressed by figures from 1 to 6: 1 being clear, no cloud; 2, fair, ⅛ to ¼ cloud; 3, cloudy, ½ to wholly covered; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

The barometer is corrected for temperature, elevation and instrumental error.

HENRY D. SCHMIDT, Observer.

Cross Suits.

E. B. Allen made two informations before Alderman Koenig, yesterday, charging Margaret Jensen with disorderly conduct and assault and battery. He alleges that she took up a smoothing iron and threatened to brain him with it, and afterwards struck him over the head with a broomstick. Warrant issued.

Martin Bowen, defendant in the above case, appeared before Alderman Strain and made information against E. S. Allen with assault and battery. In this he pushed her violently against a hot stove. Held for court.

She also brought a charge of disorderly conduct against Richard Allen, before the same Alderman, alleging he is called her foul and opprobrious names. Held for a hearing.

These suits have all grown out of one instituted by Richard Allen for the recovery of rent against Margaret Jensen on Saturday last, and noticed in our issue of yesterday.

Y. M. C. A.

The first public exhibition of the Y. M. C. A Literary society will be held to-morrow, Tuesday evening, at the rooms, Penn avenue and Sixth street. The exercises will consist of an address, Rev. S. E. Scovill. Original poem, H. A. Levley. Essay, address and debate. Music by Misses Hattie Hughes and Annie Colvill, and Messrs. James and William Digby. Miss Shannon will preside at the organ. The music will be good. Among other pieces Miss Hughes will sing "Will you tell me why, Robin?" and Miss Colvill, "No, I thank you," and the solo and quartet "Nobody so popular, "Old Folks at Home," will close the evening. The public (ladies included) are invited. Admission free.

Editor of the Gazette:—As good sense has triumphed in the management of the Library, and as the new officers seem to desire to accommodate the public, instead of defying them, let me suggest one other improvement, and one which without being costly seems to me to be valuable. We are to have access to the books, and more light, and a smoking apartment, do let us have a towel, a clean towel a day. Even for those who may not wish to use it, it would be pleasant to see a clean article hanging where now an unsightly and filthy object meets the eye. A friend told me that the other day he washed his hands, and looked in vain for a towel. Soap provided for that purpose, and then turned to dry them, when he found the towel hanging to the roller so utterly disgusting that he preferred to go out in the cold air with the dampness still upon them. Surely the slight cost of laundering and washing a towel would be amply repaid, by the additional comfort secured. A. Y.

Music by the Great Western Band at the Rink last night and to-night.

An Established Remedy.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are widely known and as established remedy for *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness*, and other troubles of the *Throat and Lungs*. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out imitations, represented to be "just as good." Obtain only "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*."

All lovers of the Skatorial Art should attend the Rink this afternoon and evening.

Day by day the researches of science into the history of the ancients disclose the fact that the modern world has less to boast of over the elder world than is commonly supposed. Even the pliny seems tolerably secure to modern society, and that is this, we have Pier, Daniels & Co.'s cream ale, which no explorer of the past has thus far suggested was known to any people of antiquity.

The Weed Sewing is rapidly distancing its oldest competitors, and by its real excellence gaining friends every seemingly hour. John Higgert & Son, 115 Market street will gladly exhibit the Weed to all in search of a sewing machine, and convince the most sceptical that it is beyond doubt *the best in use*. 11:th:s.

The cheapest and best place of amusement for children is at the Rink.

Office Rooms To-Let.—Several fine office rooms can be had in the Diamond Block Building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield streets. Apply at once.

MONEY TO LOAN.—Bonds Stock and Mortgages bought and sold by George it. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third-avenue. tf.

The best ice this side of the North Pole at the Keystone Rink.

Explosion of Steamboat Boilers.

We find the following communication, said to be from an experienced steamboat man, in the New Orleans *Republican*:

In the New Orleans *Times* of this morning mention is made of the explosion of steamboat boilers, and inquiry into the causes thereof. I make bold to state what some of the principal causes, and the effect the laws of the United States of 1852 have upon the boiler explosions prior to that time there were few explosions of steamboat boilers compared to the number since.

I claim that the hydrostatic pressure applied by the local inspectors appointed by the United States government, in testing steamboat boilers, is in principle and its working entirely wrong, and does far more harm than any good which can possibly be derived from that test. The law requires that all boilers on steamboats navigating the rivers, shall be tested once every year, or as often as the government inspector shall see fit to do so. I maintain that in applying that test the hydrostatic pressure, and running up the pressure from fifteen to twenty per cent. more than they allow a steamer to carry, there is a very strong tendency to weaken the iron which may not show itself perhaps for hours, or days after a steamer starts on her trip.

It is well known as a scientific principle that iron expands by the application of heat. How is it then, that by this cold water test, which is applied by the Local United States Inspectors, it does not in a great measure have a strong tendency to start every joint and rivet in a steamboat boiler? One instance of this came under my direct supervision in 1863; I was on the steamer Crescent City under boat running between St. Louis and New Orleans. Before leaving the port of St. Louis she was inspected by the Local United States inspectors for that port, her boilers pronounced perfect, and the papers issued accordingly. The test, a cold water one, was run up fifteen per cent. higher than the amount of steam she was allowed to carry by the government papers issued accordingly. At the same time her safety valves were set, to let the steam escape when it reached the point to which she was allowed by the government inspectors. Shortly after leaving St. Louis we found her taking badly, and carrying a low pressure of steam, far below the limit allowed by law. On reaching Cairo we examined into the causes, and found two of her boiler sheets, immediately over the fur nace, broken from rivet to rivet, the whole width of the sheet. I maintained then that it was caused entirely and solely by the test made by the government inspectors.

The ratio of expansion between heated and cold iron, I cannot state precisely, but every one knows that in laying iron for railroads a certain distance is allowed between the rails for expansion and contraction. I might go on and cite numerous causes with the same effect, but the one above referred to satisfies my mind fully of the insufficiency and folly of the government tests.

The same arguments might be made also against the system of licensing engineers and pilots by the United States government. In olden times a pilot or an engineer depended upon his own merits alone, and accordingly stood in his profession from his reputation with captains and owners, in connection with insurance offies. Far different now. It requires a friend at court for the applicant, in either indorsing his ability or the issuing of his license.

I might go on and enumerate various abuses under this license and inspection system, and show conclusively where many things are tolerated on board of Western steamers that the license system takes out of the hands of the master to a great extent.

THE heaviest floods that have been witnessed for twenty years visited the towns on the Isthmus of Panama on the first of January. To all appearances the dry weather began about the end of December, but a sudden change took place on the 9th of January, with heavy rains, thunder and lightning. The line of railroad was flooded, and no train could go through for four days. The village of Matchin was entirely under water. The tops of the houses and the branches of the trees only could be seen. The inhabitants took to the risings hills for safety. The mails which arrived at Panama in the Ocean Queen were brought over by hand cars, and by boats. On the 13th traffic was resumed and fine weather prevailed. For four days there was no telegraphic communication, as the wires were submerged.

THE KENSINGTON BANK ROBBERY --- SECURITY AGAINST SUCH LOSSES BY SPECIAL DEPOSITORS.

We clip from the Philadelphia *Record* the following article on the subject of the robbery of the Kensington Bank on the night of the 2d inst. It appears that the money and securities stolen did not belong to the bank, but to parties who had left them with the bank for safe keeping, and it is claimed that the loss falls not on the bank, but must be borne by the depositers. If these depositors had availed themselves of the *Safe Deposit Co.*, an institution in full and successful operation at Philadelphia, no loss could have happened We have also a *Safe Deposit Co.* in Pittsburgh within a building which is proof against fire or burglary—if human wit or mechanical ingenuity can make it so, having not only impregnable vaults but a strong living day and night police. The structure of the vaults, doors and fastenings is such as to defy the power of burglars to reach the deposites by a whole night's labor, even if no watchmen were left to guard the premises—with such an institution, ready, for a trifling charge, to afford absolute protection and safety to money, securities, valuable papers, plate jewelry, &c. Why is it that men will continue to keep such valuables in their office safes or private houses, or send them to a bank, where, by many examples such as the late case of the Kensington bank, it is proved they are not safe? The public have had a lesson of sad experience in like robberies almost every week, and yet people seem to forget that they have a perfectly reliable alternative in the *safe* deposit institutions now established in nearly every city. Here in Pittsburgh the banks are annoyed by special deposites, for which they make no charge, but they claim to incur no risks.

Would it not be wiser and eventually cheaper for the people to patronise our home Safe Deposit Company? where for a mere pittance the utmost possible security is given. Where deeds, leases, wills, title papers, jewelry, plate and such can be left, and where no art of the burglar can reach them. The building cannot be burned, nor its vaults invaded. We advise our readers to lose no time in availing themselves of the convenience and security of which our Safe Deposit Company affords the highest assurance.

Night before last the Kensington Bank of this city, one of the richest in Philadelphia, paying for several years past dividends at the rate of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum, was entered by two burglars, on an adroit pretext that they were police officers, and with a view to obtain entrance from the watchmen in charge in order to help them protect the bank against robbers, the police department having learned that the bank was to be attacked that night. The two bogus officers, fully equipped in police uniform, were no sooner in than the watchmen were garrotted, handcuffed, gagged, and two more accomplices admitted to the bank, when a vigorous assault was made upon the safe. The outer safe was soon forced, and a very considerable amount of bonds, valuable papers, and some money, the contents of boxes, the property of private depositors, was secured. How much, is not definitely known, though we have heard the amount stated as high as $200,000. The inner safe, though vigorously assaulted, proved impregnable, and thus the bank lost nothing directly as its own special property. There *are two things*, *outside of the mere matter of the robbery, that should command the attention of business men using bank vaults* for the safe keeping of their valuables as special deposits over night. The first is, that *the banks do not take the same care of such special deposits as they do of their own money and property*; and, second, that *there are entirely safe places provided for all such special deposits, at such low charges as to be entirely within the reach of all*. In this particular case the *only losers* are the special depositors, and they lost everything readily and safely convertible into cash. The permission given by banks to their customers to deposit boxes with their respective porters is a gratuitous privilege that cannot be denied without seeming ungracious, but their retention implies a care that would gladly be avoided. *The Safe Deposit Companies*, of which we have two excellent and well managed ones in this city, the "Philadelphia," and the "Fidelity," *were established for the especial purpose of relieving the banks of a care that they must feel is not sufficient for entire safety, and of giving to every one not wishing to put himself under obligations for favors conferred, the opportunity of commanding protection for his securities by paying a very small charge.* The rules and regulations of these institutions have thus far proved entirely sufficient, and, indeed, they seem such as to preclude the possibility of loss in any way. That the most of our business people, who have heretofore used banks gratuitously, now employ the Safe Deposit Companies at their charges, together with the rapid growth of the business of these companies, is conclusive as to their value and and importance as places of entire safety.

ATTEMPT TO ROB THE KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK—TWO WATCHMEN GAGGED.

Just before five o'clock on Thursday afternoon a man, dressed in what appeared to be a policeman's uniform, called at the Kensington National Bank located on Beach street, near Laurel, and held an interview with Mr. William McConnell, the cashier. The visitor said he had been instructed by Lieutenant Clark to apprise the officers of the institution that suspicious men have been loitering about, and it was supposed they intended to rob the bank. Mr. McConnell thanked the officer, and he went away. One of the watchmen, an old man named James Holmes, was in the bank at the time. He was made aware of the object of the visit. At six o'clock in the evening Morris B Murphy, the other watchman, arrived, and Mr. McConnell told him of the suspicious circumstances, and cautioned him to shoot any man who attempted to enter the bank during the night. The Pope

Then went the last words the cashier said as he retired.

Among the rules made for the government of the institution is one that no person must be admitted after nightfall. This rule appears to have been disregarded It seems that shortly after seven o'clock in the evening a rap was made at the front door, and both watchmen peeped from a window and observed two men in police uniform, who had came to offer any assistance that might be wanted. The door was opened and the supposed to be officers walked in, Murphy shut the door. At the same time two or three other suspicion men passed by and the attention of watchman Murphy was attracted to them. At the same moment one of the visitors asked for a drink of water, and Watchman Holmes went into the cistern to obtain a supply. The officer followed him. At the same time Murphy was requested to step outside, as he had no uniform on to watch the movements of the suspicious individuals. He did so. While he was thus temporarily absent, Watchman Holmes was gaged and handcuffed and bound hand and foot, and was taken into the President's room and laid upon the floor.

Presently Murphy returned, and while he was talking to the officers about the movements of the men on the outside he was suddenly gagged, bound and handcuffed, and laid beside his fellow-watchman. A confederate was admitted, and a guard placed over the two watchmen, whose lives were threatened if they dared make any noise. The man on guard had a revolver. The robbers then set to work at the fire-proof imbedded in the wall, and it was not long before its iron doors yielded to their efforts. The safe, which was a steel chilled proof, was then attacked but it would not yield. The safe contained the money and securities belonging to the bank, amounting to nearly a million of dollars. The robbers had succeeded in splitting the top partly open, but, from some unaccountable cause, abandoned all further attempt, and started away from the premises at about three o'clock in the morning, leaving their burglars' instruments scattered on the floor. It was evident the robbers had a confederate stationed outside, who, at intervals during the night, made signals, in answer to which the men inside continued at their noisy work or stopped, in accordance with the indications of the signals.

At about three o'clock yesterday morning a considerable number of men, who work in the rolling mills in that neighborhood, passed along the streets, and it is thought, from somewhat subdued expressions made by the robbers, that fear of detection caused them to desist in any further attempt to get into the safe containing the property of the bank. After the deepest to left, one of the watchmen succeeded in removing the cords by which the feet and legs of his prostrate companion were bound. Thus partly free, he proceeded to a rolling mill located a short distance below the bank, where he had the gag removed, and the handcuffs cut off. These were fastened by means of a key, and not a spring, and are similar to the handcuffs captured with a couple of all-aged robbers at Norristown, on the nineteenth of last month, as published at that time in the PUBLIC RECORD.

It was not long before the other watchman was relieved of the shackles and restored to liberty. Both the watchmen were more or less injured by the rough treatment. Mr. Holmes was somewhat hurt about the mouth. Mr. Murphy complained of feeling sore all over. The alarm was now given. Police officers were speedily in attendance and guarded the bank from further intrusion. The officers of the institution were sent for, and the President, Mr. Charles T. Yorkes, responded as soon as possible. An examination was made, and it was soon ascertained that the bank had not been robbed. In order to allay any excitement on this point, a written notice to this effect was placed on the front of the building. A large number of certificates of stocks and registered bonds had been examined by the robbers, who did not take any of them away.

From time immemorial, certain parties had used the iron fireproof of the bank as a place to deposit their money, bonds and other valuables. This was permitted by the officers, as an act of courtesy, the bank not being responsible. These tin boxes, such as stock and money brokers use, were taken from the fireproof and pried open without trouble, and rifled of their contents. One box contained $30,000 in coupon bonds, another $15,000, and the others smaller amounts. Some, it is said, contained other valuables. From appearances, it seemed as though the robbers had thoroughly ramsacked the banking part of the building. Deeds of property, stock certificates and other legal papers, of no value to anybody but the owners, were found strewn about the President's room. As soon as the report of the affair became known, all the business men of that locality who had their money placed in the bank for safe keeping, hastened there, and were more or less excited in their endeavors to ascertain the facts. It was found impossible to open the safe by the ordinary means, as it had been somewhat broken and wedged out of shape. Mechanics were called in, and in a short time they broke the safe open, and the valuable contents were removed there from and placed in another which had just been obtained for that purpose.

It was expected that a list of the names of the sufferers, and the respetsive amounts they lost, would have been reported at the central police station last night, in response to a request made by detective officers. The only response made was that of Mr. David Scull, who reported a loss of twenty-nine one thousand dollar bonds.

BURIED BENEATH THE WAVES. Swamping of an Unknown Flatboat and drowning of Her Crew, Opposite Memphis.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, Feb 1.]

During the violent rain storm which prevailed nearly all Monday night, accompanied by heavy rain and vivid flashes of lightning, an event occurred on the Mississippi River, near the mouth of Wolf, at the upper limit of this city, which, to a few persons who were actors therein, was equal in horror to the explosion of the Sultana a few nights before, with the difference that, in the instance the parties did not meet a lingering death from bruises, scalds, and cold as many did on that occasion. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, while the fearful storm was at its height, the people who reside on the flat-boats that line the shore of the river for some distance above its mouth, were all up and on the watch to save themselves from being carried off by the flood that poured out of Wolf River, and to protect their clothing from the drenching torrent that came down through the cracks in their frail cabins, which are mostly of the rickety style, and not as impervious to water as their well-caulked bottoms. At the time above mentioned loud cries were heard proceeding from the bosom of the great river, by those persons who inhabit the boats nearest the mouth of Wolf, and all eyes were strained in the direction whence it came. Many thought another horrible explosion, or some other disaster as terrible, had occurred, and that help less people were again struggling in the river, the surface of which was rolling and lashing from the effects of the storm and flow. A flash of lightning revealed to the watchers the cause of the cries. A flatboat, apparently staunch and strong, was bearing down toward the shore, seemingly trying to make a landing, as several men were to be seen manning the oars on the upper deck.

Another flash showed that instead of trying to land, the crew of the flat were pulling with their utmost strength to get their craft out into the river. The swift current and driving wind carried them closer to the eastern shore in spite of their utmost superhuman efforts, and as another gleam of light rendered it more plain to view, the side of the frail flat struck the corner of a cypress raft, tearing its gunwales from its fastenings. The flat gave a sudden lurch, and in almost an instant turned on its side and was carried beneath the angry flood, going down in twenty fathoms of water, and sending to eternity without warning every person on board. The point from whence the boat hailed, or where she was bound, will, perhaps, never be known. Nor will the families, friends or relations of the lost flatboat-men ever know the fate of those on board. While the flat was in sight, during the few moments she was above water, and for some time after, the spectators on the shore-bound flats looked on aghast and speechless. When they recovered their senses the destruction of the flatboat was the subject of comment, and all day yesterday it was the sensation among the flatboat people.

The Pope.

On the 16th of June the Pope will enter the twenty-sixth year of his Pontificate, and in anticipation of this event (says the Roman correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*) the churches of Rome are celebrating a solemn *triduo* for the prolongation of his life. Letters have been received at the Vatican from every part of the world, announcing that the day will be marked by a demonstration in favor of the temporal power, and that large sums are collecting for presentation to the Holy Father on the occasion. Deputations will arrive in Rome from all the countries of Europe, bearing substantial gifts and congratulations of the faithful. The Pope seems now to have no doubt that he will reach the term, and thus exceed the reign of St. Peter.

The Pope has grown weary of his long confinement and his abstention from his sacredotal duties, and he will take advantage of the first favorable hour to make an excursion from the Vatican, provided the Italian authorities engage to protect him from insult. He will also officiate in the ceremonies of the Holy Week and Easter, but these imposing services are to be solemnized, not in St. Peter's, but in the Sistine Chapel, and the congregation is to be restricted to foreigners and a few Italian legitimists, admitted by ticket.

The Holy father has received a submissive letter from king Amadeus, soliciting the Pontifical blessings on his dynasty, and has returned an affectionate answer, expressing satisfaction at the King's election to the Spanish throne, exhorting him to merit the title of Catholic King, and to maintain the Catholic traditions always held till the present generation by the house of Savoy. He concluded by bestowing the Apostolic benediction on the King and his Consort, on his dynasty, and on the Spanish nation.

A Captured Chaos.

A correspondent thus describes Mount Avron